The Millheim Journal.

VOL. LIV. MILLHEIM, PA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1880. NO. 46.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS OF

BELLEFONTE.

C. T. Alexander. C. M. Bower.

ALEXANDER & BOWER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Office in Garman's new building.

JOHN B. LINN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Office on Allegheny Street.

CLEMENT DALE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Northwest corner of Diamond.

YOCUM & HASTINGS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

High Street, opposite First National Bank.

WM. C. HEINLE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Practices in all the courts of Centre County. Special attention to Collections. Consultations in German or English.

WILBUR F. REEDER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

All business promptly attended to. Collection of claims a specialty.

J. A. Beaver. J. W. Gephart.

BEAVER & GEPHART,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Office on Allegheny Street, North of High.

W. A. MORRISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Office on Woodring's Block, Opposite Court House.

D. S. KELLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Consultations in English or German. Office in Lyon's Building, Allegheny Street.

JOHN G. LOVE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Office in the rooms formerly occupied by the late W. P. Wilson.

BUSINESS CARDS OF MILLHEIM, &.

C. A. STURGIS,

DEALER IN

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, &c. Repairing neatly and promptly don and warranted. Main Street, opposite Bank, Millheim, Pa.

A. O DEININGER,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

SCRIBNER AND CONVEYANCER,

MILLHEIM, PA.

All business entrusted to him, such as writing and acknowledging Deeds, Morigages, Releases, &c., will be executed with neatness and dispatch. Office on Main Street.

H. H. TOMLINSON,

DEALER IN

ALL KINDS OF

Groceries, Notions, Drugs, Tobaccos, Cigars, Fine Confectioneries and everything in the line of a first-class Grocery store.

Country Produce taken in exchange for goods. Main Street, opposite Bank, Millheim, Pa.

DAVID I. BROWN,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

TINWARE, STOVEPIPES, &c.,

SPOUTING A SPECIALTY.

Shop on Main Street, two h uses east of Bank, Millheim, Penna.

J. EISENHUTH,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

MILLHEIM, PA.

All business promptly attended to. Collection of claims a specialty. Office opposite Eisenhuth's Drug Store.

MUSSER & SMITH,

DEALERS IN

Hardware, Stoves, Oils, Paints, Glass, Wall Papers, Coach Trimmings, and Saddlery Ware, &c,. &c.

All grades of Patent Wheels.

Corner of Main and Penn Streets, Millheim, Penna.

JACOB WOLF,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

MILLHEIM, PA.

Cutting a Specialty.

Shop next door to Journal Book Store.

MILLHEIM BANKING CO.,

MAIN STREET,

MILLHEIM, PA.

A. WALTER, Cashier. DAV. KRAPE, Pres.

A. HARTER,

AUCTIONEER,

REBERSBURG, PA.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

DEAR GRANDMOTHER.

Grandmother paces with stately tread
Forward and back through the quaint old room,
Out of the firelight, dancing and red,
Into the gathering dusk and gloom;
Forward and back, in her silken dress
With its falling ruffles of frost-like lace;
A look of the deepest tenderness
In the faded lines of her fine old face.

Warm on her breast in his red night-gown
Like a scarlet lily the baby lies,
While softly the tired lids droop down
Over the little sleepy eyes.
Grandmother sings to him sweet and low,
And memories come with the cradle-song
Of the days when she sang it long ago,
When her life was young and her heart was strong.

Grandmother's children have left her now,
The large old house is a shadowed place;
But shining out in the sunset glow
Of her life, like a star, comes the baby's face.
He lies where on old his father lay;
Softly she sings him the same sweet strain
Till the years retreat, and it seems as they
And the joy of life's morning is here again.

Grandmother's gray head is bending low
Over the dear little downy one
The steps of her pathway are few to go;
The baby's journey is just begun.
Yet the rosy dawn of his childish love
Brightens the evening that else were dim;
And in after years from her home above,
The light of her blessing will rest on him.

On The Heights.

"I will stand up to shout," Hugh said. "Will you lean back against this hill? I will lay your cousin down with her head in your lap. She is sound as a top. Now for it!" and standing up Hugh gave a shout with all the power of his lungs.

There was a pause in the movement of the lanterns and then a shout.

"Hallo-a-a!" Hugh shouted again; "this way!"

Rapidly the lanterns came flittering along the road till they were down in front of them.

"Here we are! here are the ladies!" Hugh shouted.

"Any one hurt?"

"Not much: but we can't get either up or down. You must let a rope down to us from above. Here we are," and Hugh struck a match and lighted a large piece of paper. "Have the party above got ropes?"

There was shouting backward and forward, but the party above had not got ropes.

"Send back for them at once," Hugh shouted, "and be sure and tell the lady that no damage is done here."

"How do you feel now?—I was going to say cousin Amy," he laughed; "but I really haven't the pleasure of knowing your name?"

"Amy Herbert."

"How do you feel now, Miss Herbert?"

"I feel weak, and rather headachy," she said; "but there is nothing really the matter with me. What an escape I have had!"

"Yes, you had a narrow squeak of it," Hugh said frankly; "just another pound or two of impetus and you would have gone over the ledge."

She was silent, and he went on.

"Do you object to smoke? Because if you don't I should really like to light my pipe."

"Not at all," Amy said.

"There's something comfortable about a pipe," Hugh said, when it was fairly alight; "somehow one can talk when one gets a pipe alight."

"I think men can talk at all times," Amy said, with a flash of her usual spirits.

"Some men can," Hugh said. "I can talk with men; but, do you know, somehow I can't talk with women. I can talk with you now because I don't see you, and because I am smoking; but I should feel horribly uncomfortable if I met you in the morning."

"I did not know any men were shy with women, nowadays," Amy said.

"Shy?" Hugh repeated. "Well, yes, I suppose it is a sort of shyness with me. I never had any sisters, and so, you see, I never got in the way of talking to girls. It is very annoying sometimes, and makes people think me a bear. I suppose you thought so. You must have done so."

"Yes," Amy said. "I did think you rather a bear. I am not accustomed to shy young men, and simply fancied you did not want to speak to strangers. And now, please tell me exactly what happened, because I shall have to tell aunt, and I have only a confused idea of what has taken place."

Again Hugh told her the facts.

"Then I owe my life to you," the girl said, when he had finished.

"I really don't think you do," Hugh said, in a matter-of-fact way. "I question very much if you would have come roundout of your faint before I could have brought help from Barmouth. However, of course, I acted for the best, and it avoided all risk. There was no danger in getting down to you; the little one and I slipped down as easily as possible. If I thought you were going to tell me to-morrow that you were very grateful, or anything of that sort, I give you my honor I should go right away by the coach to Carnarvon."

The gratified by the tone of Hugh's voice, that there was no affectation about him; that he really meant what he said.

"I may just say 'thank you,' now?" she asked quietly.

"Yes, just 'thank you,'" he said lightly.

"If I were a man you would shake hands over it?" the girl asked.

"Yes," Hugh said.

"Please give me your hand."

He stooped down, and she put her hand into his

"Thank you," in a deep, quiet, earnest voice.

Then as he rose again, she went on, in a changed voice.

"Now mind, it is a bargain. We have shaken hands on it. I am not to be grateful, and you are not to be afraid of me, but are just to be as natural with me as with Ida."

"That is a bargain," Hugh said, with a laugh. "I don't think I shall feel shy with you in the future. I never talked so much with a woman in my life. I suppose it's because I can't see your face."

"I don't know whether to take that for a compliment or the reverse," Amy laughed.

"The reverse, of course," Hugh said, laughing, too; "compliments are not in my line. Ah, here they are with the rope. They have been precious quick about it." And Amy Herbert felt there was a real compliment in the tones in which he spoke.

"Now you must wake Ida. How soundly she sleeps! Now let me help you on to your feet."

Even with the aid of the rope it was a work of considerable difficulty to get Amy Herbert up to thet op of the slope; for she was weak and shaken, and unable to do much to help herself. At last it was managed; and then she was helped down a steep path close by the road below, where a carriage from the hotel was waiting for them.

"Will you come up and see my aunt?" Amy asked, as they stopped at the door.

"Not to-night, thank you. I will come in the morning to see how you are after the shake; and, please," he said, "tell your aunt of our bargain. It would be awful to come up to be thanked."

"Good night," the girl said. I won't forget. Come early. Now, Ida, come along; you will soon be in bed."

Two months later Mr. Herbert was walking up and down his breakfast-room in a towering passion. Amy was sitting in a great arm-chair.

"It is monstrous, it is incredible," Mr. Herbert exclaimed. "Here you, for whom I have looked for a capital match, who refused three of the very best men in the district last year, are away for two months and a half at this beggarly Welsh village, and you come back and deliberately tell me that you have engaged yourself to an artist, a fellow I never heard of."

"Dear old daddy," Amy said quietly, "don't get angry about it. Come and sit down and talk it over reasonly, as you always do things with me."

"No, no, Amy. I know what your reasonable talking means. I am not to be coaxed or wheedled or made a fool of. It's all very well when you want a pair of new ponies or anything of that kind you have set your mind on, but there is a limit to everything."

"Well, but we must talk the question over, daddy."

"Not at all, not at all; no talk is necessary. You tell me you want to marry this fortune-hunting artist. I say at once I won't hear of it; that it's out of the question; that I will not hear a single word about such a ridiculous affair."

"Now, why should you call him a fortune-hunter?" Amy said, seizing at once upon the weak point. "He has not an idea that there is any fortune in the case. He saw me staying in poky lodgings at Barmouth, and, beyond the fact that I live at Manchester, he knows nothing. He tells me that he has enough for us to live on very quietly, in addition to his profession. So, you see, he can't be called a fortune hunter."

"Well, well, it makes no matter. The thing is monstrous, and I will not hear of it."

"Well, daddy, I will do just as you like, and I won't say any more about it now; but, of course, to-morrow I must talk about it, because it is out of the question that I should break my word which I have given, and should make him unhappy, and be awfully unhappy myself. So I shall have to talk about him, and you will have to listen"—the father had sat down now—"because though, as my papa, you have a perfect right to say, 'I will not consent to your marrying this man,' still you know, I must talk about a thing which is making me very unhappy. And it will be so much better and nicer, daddy," and she went over to him now and sat herself down on his knee, with her arm around his neck, "if you give in at once. Because, you know, you can't keep in a naughty temper with me long; and besides, you would be very unhappy if I was unhappy; and at last, you know very well, you will have to give up being cruel and cross, and will tell me to be happy my own way.

"Amy," her father said, trying to look very stern, "I have spoiled you. I have allowed you to tyrannize over me."

"No, daddy, I can't allow that—certainly not tyrannize. I have led you for your own good, and you have been as happy as the day is long—"

"And now," he continued, ignoring the protest, "I am to reap the reward of my folly. That you should have married a first-rate man of business I should have been contented. But an artist!"

"Well, daddy, we wont talk any more about it to-day. Now I'll just smooth those naughty wrinkles, and I'll kiss you on each cheek and in the middle of your nose. There, now it looks like itself. There! ten o'clock striking, and you not off! Mind I shall expect you up to luncheon."

So Mr. Herbert went off shaking his head, and although still determined, yet at heart very doubtful as to his power of resistance. Amy went to her special sanctum, and wrote her first letter to Hugh. The following sentences show that she had no doubt whatever on the subject:

"Daddy does not take quite kindly to the notion as yet. He doesn't know you, you see, and it has of course come up on him a little suddenly, but he is the very best and kindest of all the daddies in the world, and in a very few days he will see it in quite the right light. It is no use your writing or coming to me here till he is quite reasonable: but I expect by this day week to have everything arranged. I will let you know what train to come by, and will meet you at the station."

It is to be presumed that Amy thoroughly understood her father; but at any rate, it was exactly that day week that Hugh Carson, having obeyed instructions, and got out at the station directed, five miles from Manchester, was a little surprised and much disappointed at not seeing her upon the platform.

"Your luggage, sir! Are you the gentlemen for the Hawthorns? Very well, sir, I will send up the portmanteau; Miss Herbert is in the pony-carriage."

"Bless me, Amy, Hugh said, after the first greeting, as they drove off, "you used to talk about your pony-trap, but this turnout is pretty enough to attract attention in the park. Amy" and he looked at her with a puzzled glance, "you're not a swell, are you?—because that would be dreadful."

"Well, Hugh, if being a swell means having lots of money, I suppose I am one, for daddy has lots upon lots. He's got cotton-mills, you know. But there's nothing dreadful in that."

"You ought to have told me, Amy," Hugh said, a little gravely.

"*Pas si bete*," the girl said. "In the first place, it was nice to that you fell in love with me without knowing whether I had a halfpenny; in the second place, you would be very likely have run away if you had thought I was rich; and to know tell you the truth, Master Hugh, I had no idea of letting you run away. There, Hugh, there's the house; isn't it pretty?"

"It's almost a palace," Hugh said in dismay.

"Yes; and there's papa at the door waiting to greet you. Now, look quite pleasant and bright, Hugh, for, of course, I want him to like you almost as much as I do."

Fatal Duels.

A noted duel occured at Paris in the winter of 1858-59, between Count Trepanco, a Neapolitan nobleman, and the Marquis de Pierrefonds. The Marquis had presented to a young woman of the demimonde a vase of cardenias of unique beauty. On the same evening he accompanied her to a ball, which, by the way, was given by the notorious Merope Barucci. While dancing the lanciers with the girl, the Marquis noticed in the same set a handsome youth. He wore a cardenia in his buttonhole. He questioned his partner, and was satisfied that she had given the flower to the Italian. He went straight to the Count and tore the flower from his breast. A challenged followed. Pistols were selected. Twelve shots were exchanged, at a distance of twenty feet, without a result. The Italian insisted on continuing the duel, saying that he could not be an actor in a farce. At the thirteenth shot he received a bullet in his heart, and expired. In his testamentary letter he entreated, in case he should be killed, that the Marquis de Pierrefonds would place upon his cold heart the cardenia which had been the cause of the strife. Six months later Pierrefonds, who was aid de-camp to General l'Espinasse, was entering a village during the battle of Magenta. The first shot from the neighboring houses struck him in the heart, making a wound identical to that received by the Italian Count. The dry leaves of a cardenial were found in an envelope above the dead Marquis' heart.

A bouquet of violets was the cause of a fatal duel. The young Count de Seignelay, attache to the French Legation at the Hague, was visiting Brussels. The youthful diplomat had been desperately in love with Diane de Chanceray, a beautiful woman. One evening, as the Count was witnessing a performance at the Theater de la Monnaie, he saw her, covered with diamonds and laces, in a box with the Prince de Klostercamp. The heart of the young lover beat violently. All the souvenirs of his former happiness flashed before him. Diane grew paler than the lace she wore. She leveled her opera glass at him, and kept it fastened upon him for a long time. Then she tore a bouquet of violets from her bosom and began to kiss and bite them. They gazed at each other like Italian lovers. As the performance was drawing to a close she arose to depart. Seignelay placed himself in the loyer at the foot of the marble staircase. He requested a friend who was acquainted with Prince Klostercamp to engage him in conversation for a moment, so as to give him an opportunity to exchange a few words with the lady. His friend Fervadyues did so. Diane after kissing the violets thrust them beneath the open vast of the young lover. The Prince, however, saw the action. Next morning two of his friends called on the attache with a challenge. A duel followed. Swords were the weapons. Seignelay was pierced through the heart after five assaults, and expired in the arms of his friends, uttering the name of Diane. He was buried in a cemetery near Brussels. Two years later the witer visited the cemetery and saw a bouquet of fresh violets on the stone that marked his grave.

A Bath in the Dead Sea.

Greatly relieved and refreshed, we pursued our journey. As we came in sight of the Dead Sea we noticed that peculiar hazy appearance of the atmosphere, reminding us of Indian summer in our own country, and we found ourselves subject to that singular optical delusion sometimes produced by a very transparent and highly rarefied atmosphere, in which distant objects appear quite near. At a certain point, when we were some five distant, it seemed as if we were within half a mile of the shore. Reaching, at length, this most remarkable of all the seas and lakes on our globe, we prepared to take a bath—and such a bath I can hardly expect ever to take again. I had previously bethed in numerous seas, lakes, and rivers, but never did I enjoy such a bath as this. The specific gravity of the water is such, from its holding in solution so large a proportion of salts, (twenty-six and a half per cent.) that one floats upon the surface like a cork. At the time there was only a gentle ripple upon the sea, and being a good swimmer I at once struck out into deep water. I soon found out that I could swim and float with wonderful ease, and that I could actually walk in the water, sinking only to the armpits. Discovering this fact, I made for the shore, and taking Dr. C., one of the party, who could not swim, by the hand, led him out into the sea where the water was many fathoms deep. At first he was quite reluctant to follow me, but he soon gained confidence on finding there was no danger of sinking, and he enjoyed the novel bath as much as if he had been an expert swimmer.

Shaker Dietetics.

Their diet is simple but sufficient. Pork is never eaten, and only a part of the Shaker people eat any meat at all. Many use no food produced by animals denying themselves even butter, milk and eggs. At Mount Lebanon, and in some of the other societies, two tables are set, the one with, the other without meat. They consume much fruit eating it at every meal; and they have it always fine and extensive vegetable gardens and orchards. Father Evans (the Shakers call him Elder Evans, but we like father better), now about seventy years old, and at the head of one branch of the Shaker community at Lebanon, has not eaten flesh for nearly forty years, and he is hale and hearty, much more so than most men of his age; yet when he commenced his vegetable diet he was in a declining state of health; as he tells us, "a candidate for consumption."

THE greatest gain from sheep husbandry is in saving as much as possible of labor and loss in management of the flock, and much disappointment and discouragement will follow early lambing of ewes if comfortable quarters and good care are waiting.

A Remarkable Dream.

Two ladies, sisters, had been for several days in attendance upon their brother, who was ill with a common sore throat—severe and protracted; but not considered as attended with any danger. At the same time one of them had borrowed a watch from a female friend, in consequence of her own being under repair. The watch was one to which particular value was attached, on account of family associations; and some anxiety was expressed that it might not meet with any injury. The sisters were sleeping together, in a room communicating with that of their brother, when the elder of them awoke in a state of great agitation; and having aroused the other, told her that she had a frightful dream. "I dream't," she said, "that Mary's watch stopped; and that, when I told you of the circumstance, you replied, 'Much worse than that has happened. for James's breath has stopped also!'" naming their brother who was ill. To quiet her agitation, the younger sister immediately got up, and found the brother sleeping quietly; and the watch which had been carefully put up in a drawer, going correctly. The following night the same dream occurred, followed by similar agitation, which was again composed in the same manner; the brother being again found in a quiet sleep, and the watch going well. On the following morning, soon after the family breakfasted, one of the sisters was sitting by her brother, and the other was writing a note in the adjoining room. When her note was ready for being sealed, she was proceeding to take out for this purpose the watch above alluded to which had been put by in her writing-desk, when she was astonished to find it had stopped; and at the same instant she heard a scream of intense distress from her sister in the other room. Their brother, who had still been considered as going on favorably, had been seized with a sudden fit of suffocation and had just breathed his last.

Sophie Potoki.

Sophie Potockie was born in Pera. Her parents were of Greek extraction, and closely allied to the distinguished families of Ghika and Maurokordatos. But they were then impoverished; and Sophie was earning a livelihood in a coffee house. Here she attracted the attention of Boskamp, the Polish ambassador. Some writers say that Boskamp had received private orders from Stanislaus Augustus to bring home with him a beautiful Greek girl; others assert that it was his own conception to take her to Stanislaus, knowing well how acceptable such a gift would be. However that may be, he purchased the young Greek girl of her parents for 1,500 piasters—equivalent to $75—and started with her for Poland. For some reason he was obliged to leave Sophie in Chozim, a frontier town, while he hurried to Warsaw. Her picture, however, he carried with him. Young men quickly learn of the arrival in their neighborhood of a pretty girl. De Witt, son of the commander of Kamienec, was among the first to visit the young beauty. Their acquaintance ripened into love, and led to a secret marriage. The father of De Witt, learning of the marriage, hastened after his son, arrested him and put him in irons, swearing he would not release him until he had promised to give up Sophie. Hereupon the young wife threw herself at the feet of the angry father, who, won by her looks and tears, finally relented. Sophie now sought to fit herself for her new position in life. She became a good linguist, and accomplished in many ways.

In Paris, which city she often visited with her husband, she was greatly admired, counting among her conquests the subsequent King Louis XVIII. At last her husband became jealous and treated her with such harshness and severity that she fled to Constantinople. After a time, however, a reconcilation was brought about, and she consented to return to Poland. There she passed five or six uneventful years. In 1788 she went with her husband to Warsaw. Years had only added to her charms. In Warsaw every one was intoxicated with her beauty. Whenever she appeared in society the guests mounted chairs and tables to gaze upon her. She was called the "Goddess of Beauty" and the "Grecian Venus." The intimacy between her and Count Potocki dates from this visit. Felix Potocki was born in 1753; at Krystynopol, one of the many estates of his father. He grew up under the supervision of his mother and the instruction of the pianist, Wolff. In 1770 the Turks, then waging war in Europe, threatened to destroy Krystynopol. Felix, a lad of 17 years, under the plea of a necessity for bodily exercise, obtained permission of his father to oversee the frontier guard. His youthful fancy had been caught by the pretty face and graceful figure of the daughter of a neighboring Castellan. The war, however, had interupted their intercourse. His new military duty would allow the young man frequent opportunities of meeting this girl, and of arranging a secret marriage without the knowledge of either parents. The Castellan belonged to the middle order of nobility; consequently, a marriage between the two families could not but be regarded by the Potokis as most derogatory to their pride and position. Count Potocki had also other views for his son. A distinguished lady, Castellanin Mnizech, had proposed a betrothal between her daughter, Josephine, and the young count. When, a few months later, Count Potocki learned of the marriage of his son his indignation knew no bounds. Threats of violence to himself and his young wife led Felix, in a moment of weakness, to consent to a separation. He hoped thereby, to ward off a greater danger to his wife. His submission was, however, of no avail. Count Potoki ordered the Cossacks to make a night assault on the house of the Castellan and carry off the daughter. The young wife was torn from her bed at midnight, hurried into a sledge and driven towards Krystynopol. A long train of heavily-laden carts barred the way and compelled a halt. The Cossacks, fearing their prisoner's call for help would betray them, sought to suppress her cries by stifling them with wraps and cushions. When, finally, the road was clear and they had removed the wrappings which they had wound about her head, the young wife was found to be dead. To remove all traces of their guilt the Cossacks cut a hole in the ice of a near stream, into which they thrust the body of their victim.

The blow fell heavily on Felix. In the first moment of despair he sought to take his own life. Frustrated in this, he sank into a state of profound melancholy. He never recovered entirely from the shock. His character changed. He grew moody, unsocial and gloomy. He married the same Josephine whom his father had chosen as a bride for him. This marriage entered into with little love or inclination, proved far from happy. Josephine was gifted with bodily and mental charms, which kept her husband faithful to her for a time. She, however, was not equally faithful to him. Still their life was outwardly calm and peaceful until 1782, when political business drew Count Potocki to Jassy. Here he again met Sophie, at that time a visitor of Potembin, and here matters came to a crisis. Although Potocki was over 40 years and the father of a large family, he became so infatuated with Sophie that he resolved for her sake, to seek a separation from his wife. Negotiations were entered into with De Witt, who readily consented, for a stipulation, to give up Sophia. Once more the beautiful woman was sold. We are not this time made acquainted with the terms of agreement. Apparently the lovely Greek was not averse to an arrangement which gave her for a husband one of the wealthiest noblemen of Poland. The marriage, however, was not consummated until the year following. The bishop Sierakowski, influenced, it is is said, by bribes, dissolved the tie which bound him to Josephine. Sophie was likewise freed from obligations to her husband. The newly-married pair departed for Hamburg, where they remained several years. On his return to his native land Potocki devoted himself to the creation of that bit of of fairy land, that lasting monument of his infatuation for the beautiful woman, then his wife, that celebrated spot which bears her name, "Sofijowka." Out of a barren waste, upon which 10,000 laborers were employed, grew this beautiful country seat, which even to this day is the admiration of all visitors. The immense parks, the artificial lakes, rocks, streams and woods have often been described by travelers and immortalized by the Polish poet Trembecki in his poems entitled "Sofijowka." In this spot, absorbed in his love for his wife, Potocki passed the last 10 years of his life. Here his Nemesis met him. Potocki's eldest son, likewise called Felix, had been banished by the czar from St. Petersburg on account of his enormous debts. His father not only paid these debts amounting to two millions, but gave his son the control of two large estates. In return, Felix, the younger, rewarded his father by winning the affections of his stepmother. The connection between the two lasted many years. When at last discovered by Count Potocki it is said to have hastened his death, which took place at Sofijowka in 1805. Sophie inherited one-half of her husband's estates and continued to live at Sofijowka with her five children, leading an active, hospitable and apparently respectable life. Her house was thronged with guests and admirers. She died in Berlin in 1823.

"Contributive Negligence."

The snow was falling fast, and Isaac Silberstein was slowly making his way through the pelting storm. His melodious cry of "Eee-chaw-glass-pud-in" sounded muffled, and he staggered under the weight of his frame of window-glass, which he had carried all the way from Bayard street.

Patrick McGuire, one of the laborers on the Elevated Railroad, had been into Henry Knubel's saloon to warm his heart with a hot whisky, and emerging, crowbar in hand stepped on a large coal-grating in front of the door. Isaac also stepped on the grating. In the next moment an instantaneous change took place in the position of the parties. Isaac lay prone on the snow, while on the other side of the grating Patrick floundered like a fish out of water, In their sudden fall the crowbar collided with the glass frame, and poor Isaac's stock in trade lay shattered around. The crowbar flying off at a tangent made a Bodine bull's-eye in the crown of Pat's tall hat. When they regained their feet, Isaac and Patrick looked wildly around and glared fiercely at each other.

Isaac ejaculated, "Mine Gott, my glass; fehr dollar, fehr dollar," and Patrick respondent, "Bad luck attend ye; luk at my hat."

An officer came up, and Isaac, said that Pat tripped him up with the crowbar. Pat was taken into custody, and Isaac, carefully gathering up the fragments of glass, followed him to Court to obtain his "fehr" dollars.

Pat was all indignation, Isaac all suavity.

"Will you swear," said the Court, "that he tripped you up with the crowbar?"

"I bring a hundred thousand vitness," answered Isaac promptly.

"Thin, why don't ye bring them!" said Patrick. "It's a lie he's telling. He shlipped on the gratin' and stumbled against me, and I fell with him. It was all his own fault, and he ought to pay me for me hat.

"Contributive negligence is the defense," said the Court, "and I never knew any one obtain damages against a railroad company when that defense was set up. This court cannot on the evidence furnish a precedent in so important a matter. Isaac, I don't believe Patrick tripped you up with the crowbar. Patrick, what county are you from?

Patrick (promptly)—"County Westmeath, your Honor."

The Court—"The finest wrestlers in Ireland. Isaac, he would have used his foot instead of the crowbar. Sue him for damages. Patrick you are discharged."

Then they stood on the sidewalk, Patrick gazing at the hole in his hat, and Isaac contemplating sadly the wreck of matter and the crash of glass which Patrick's crowbar had created.

Indians.

The whole number of Indians in the United States, except Alaska, is placed at 250,864, though it is obvious that the enumeration of the savage tribes is guess work merely. The number of Indians who wear citizen's dress is given at 127,458. In 1868 the number of Indians who occupied houses was 8,646. In the decade this has been increased to 23.060. The number of Indian schools is 366, more than double the number of ten years ago, and the pupils, increasing in like proportion, number 12,-222. The amount spent on education is given as $353, 125. The number of Indians who can read is given as 41,309. The church membership includes 30,000. Pastoral and agricultural products have greatly increased within the decade. For instance, in 1868 the number of sheep owned was 7,988; in 1878, 594,574. The statistics are drawn chiefly from the Indian Territory, though they profess to cover the entire Indian population.

Tattooed by Savages.

Alonzo Hewitt, belonged to the crew of the ship Angelica, which went ashore during a severe gale on the Patagonian coast. The vessel was manned by thirteen men, all of whom were captured by the savages and taken into the interior. The men were separated from each other and given to different native chiefs as slaves. Mr. Hewitt never knew what became of his shipmates. He was taken by a savage named Minehoo, and compelled to carry heavy loads of provisions and hunting materials on long journeys. At night his hands would be tied behind his back, and one end of the leathern thong was fastened to a tree, so that he could not run away. No knife or sharp instrument of any kind was left within his reach, and he was as effectually a prisoner as though he had been locked up within strong walls. The whole story of his troubles and sufferings while in the hands of the savages would fill a whole volume, but the most interesting portion, which can be confined to the limits or newspaper account, is his account of the manner in which he was tattooed by the Patagonians.

Almost the entire surface of Mr. Hewitt's body is covered with indellible representations of beasts, birds and reptiles. He said that the savages occupied over a month's time in making these unique pictures. A preparation in many respects resembling India ink, was used, and the method of producing the pictures was to puncture the skin with the points of small fish bones, and then rub the ink upon the wound thus produced. The ink thus produced a discoloration of the skin that can never be effaced.

"What caused the Patagonians to mark you in this manner?" inquired the reporter.

"I presume, the chief who held me captive wanted to disfigure me for the amusement of himself and his associates," was the reply.

"Then you do not think the chief meant to punish you?"

"Not especially. In my mind he wished to display the artistic skill of one of his young braves in the pictorial line. He undoubtedly regarded my skin in much the same light that a painter does the white canvas. I was a good groundwork for ornamentation."

"Was the chief proud of you after the work was done?"

"He was, indeed. I was taken about among the people and exhibited to admiring eyes. The young men and maidens would point at the pictures and then look at each other and smile. Older savages would admire me by the hour, and I was one of the greatest objects of interest in Patagonia."

"Do you know the meaning of the pictures?"

"I only know that the pictures represent beasts, birds and reptiles; but why they were selected as subjects, baffles my comprehension. I suppose that I am a sort of Patagonian obelisk and although unlike the Alexandrian monolith, I am not 3000 or 4000 years old, I perhaps represent religious ideas and historical facts."

The tattooed man brushed his locks of shaggy hair back from his forehead, and disclosed a blue-and-yellowish representation of a bird. Although the bird has outstretched wings and beak and claws like an eagle, it is far from being a good representation of the glorious American bird of freedom. On either side of the man's face is a bird that looks more like a young chicken than anything else. Lengthwise on the nose is a tiny picture of a blue snake with red eyes. A red snake with blue eyes encircles the man's neck. Rolling up his sleeves and baring his arms, Mr. Hewitt exhibited pictorial representations of more than a dozen different kinds of animals. Some of them resembled goats, others sheep and foxes. There were animals with horns and others without horns. There was a singular looking creature that reminded the reporter of a centaur, above the elbow of the right arm. There were more figures on the left arm than on the right one. The total number of distinct pictures on the man's body, he said, was 133. Only three colors are shown—red, blue and yellow. The inks were obtained by pressing the juice from vegetables and mixing it with fine earthy pigments. Mr. Hewitt thinks that the inks were of a poisonous nature, because they caused the limbs to swell to twice their normal size while the pictures were being made.

A Baboon Dinner Episode.

Bishop Colenso gives this incident in the early life of a South American baboon. There is something quaintly human about it: "It was a hot day and a number of baboons were sunning themselves along the bottom of the i Donga. They lay upon their backs with half closed eyes, rubbing their stomachs in a state of placid enjoyment. Two or three young baboons had wandered a little distance down the i Donga, searching for scorpions from stone to stone just below them. They were not very successful, and it did not appear that their movements were of much concern to their elders. Presently, however, one of the young ones, turning up a stone, lit upon a particular fine and fat scorpion, which, with a furitive glance around at his elders, he seized and put into his mouth, having first pinched off the sting. He at once proceeded to turn the stone over again with great assiduity, as though in further unsuccessful search for scorpions. He had not escaped notice, however, for down the gully in a sluggish way came a great baboon who seized the young one by the cuff of the neck, shaking him vigorously until the plump morsel dropped from his pouch. Having gobbled this up, the elder baboon at once regained his lounge, and all went on as before in the sleepy hollow."

The Number of Plants.

In the Bible about 100 plants are alluded to; Hippocrates mentioned 233; Theophrastus 500 and Pliny 800. From this time there was little addition until the Renaissance. In the beginning of the fifteenth century Gesner could only enumerate 800 but at its close Bauhin described 6,000. Tournefort in 1694 recognized 10,-156 species; but Linnæus, in the next century working more cautiously, defined only 7,294. In the beginning of this century, in 1805 Persoon described 25,000 species, comprising, however, numerous minute fungi. In 1819 De Candolle estimated the known species at 30,000. Loudon in 1839 gave 31,731 species; in 1846 Professor Lindley gave 80,887, but in 1853 these had increased to 92,920. At present the known species are estimated at 125,000.

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, NOV. 18, 1880.

THE MILLHEIM JOURNAL
Is published every Thursday, in Musser's Building, corner of Main and Penn streets at
$1.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE
Or $1.25 if not paid in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 week.	1 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	1 year.
1 square,...	$1 00	$2 50	$3 00	$4 00	$7 00
¼ column,...	3 00	4 00	6 00	10 00	15 00
½ column,...	5 00	7 50	10 00	15 00	35 00
1 column,...	8 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	60 00

One inch makes a square. Administrators and Executors' Notices $2.50. Transient advertisements and locals 10 cents per line for first insertion and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.
Job Work done on short notice.

DEININGER & BUMILLER,
Editors and Proprietors.

Church & Sunday School Directory.

Evangelical.

Rev. Samuel Smith and Rev. W. H. Hartman, Preachers.

Rev. S. Smith will preach next Sunday morning.

Sunday School, 2 P. M.—D. L. Zerby, supt.

Methodist.

Rev. J. Benson Akers, Preacher-in-charge.

Preaching next Sunday evening.

Sunday School at 1½ P. M.—Dav. Kimport, supt

Reformed.

Rev. C. W. E. Siegel, Pastor.

Preaching in Aaronsburg next Sunday evening.

United Brethren.

Without Pastor at present.

Lutheran.

Rev. John Tomlinson, Pastor.—German preaching in Aaronsburg next Sunday morning.

Communion services in Millheim, Sunday morning Nov. 28th inst., Preparatory services Saturday afternoon, Nov. 27th. Preaching begins on Tuesday evening the 23rd and will be continued every evening during the week. Rev. J. G. Anspach is expected present to assist the pastor over Sabbath.

United Sunday School.

Meets at 9 A. M.—F. D. Luse, supt.

Lodge & Society Directory.

Millheim Lodge, No. 955, I. O. O. F. meets in heir hall, Penn Street, every Saturday evening.
Rebecca Degree Meeting every Thursday on or before the full moon of each month.
A. O. DEININGER, Sec. R. A. BUMILLER, N. G.

Providence Grange, No. 217 P. of H., meets in Alexanders block on the second Saturday of each month at 6½ P. M., and on the fourth Saturday of each month at 1½ P. M.
D. L. ZERBY, Sec. A. O. Deininger, Master.

The Millheim B. & L. Association meets in the Penn street school house on the evening of the second Monday of each month.
A. WALTER, Sec. B. G. DEININGER, Prest.

The Millheim Cornet Band meets in the Town Hall on Monday and Thursday evenings.
F. P. OTTO, Sec., J. F. HARTER, Pres't.

Offic'al Director

Regular Terms of Court—Fourth Mondays of January, April, August and November.

President-Judge—Hon. Chas. A. Mayer, Lock Haven.
Additional Law Judge—Hon. John H. Orvis, Bellefonte.
Associate Judges—Hons. Samuel Frank, John Diven.
Prothonotary—J. C. Harper.
Register of Wills and Clerk of O. C.—W. E. Burchfield.
Recorder of Deeds, &c.—William A. Tobias.
District Attorney—David F. Fortney.
Sheriff—John Spangler.
Treasurer—Adam Yearick.
County Surveyor—Joseph Devling.
Coroner—Dr. Joseph Adams.
County Commissioners—Andrew Gregg, George Swab, Jacob Dunkle.
Clerk to County Commissioners—Henry Beck.
Attorney to County Commissioners—C. M. Bower.
Janitor of the Court House—Bartrim Galbraith.
County Auditors—James T. Stewart, George R. Williams, Thomas B. Jamison.
Jury Commissioners—John Shannon, David W. Kline.
Superintendent of Public Schools—Prof. Henry Meyer.

THE TRUTH WELL TOLD.

The following pointed and truthful analysis of our polit ical states as a nation we clip from the Washington correspondance of the Selinsgrove *Times:*

The election is over, and all that remains of the political excitement incident to the campaign will shortly be transferred to this city. The Republican party again triumphs. It is needless to further discuss the means and appliances by which that result has been accomplished, or to argue now upon the Justice of the Democeatic cause. The influences that have encompassed its defeat are well known. The power of the office-holders, the corporations and concentrated monied interests of the country is greater in the balance than the mere will of the people. Practical politics are too much for sentiment and principle. The national banks, railroad monopolies and other special interests recognized the Republican party as the agent that has enabled them to grind large profits out the masses, and they hope for still further benefits from it. These interests control, by coercion or other influences, a million voters, who, left to their inclinations, would vote the Democratic ticket. Add to this the efforts of an enormous army of office-holders with the friends they control and we have a combination which no simple majority can ever overthrow. Nobody doubts that a majority of the American people are today opposed in sentiment to the Republican party, but the most of us will now agree that nothing short of revolution will ever loosen its grip upon power.

A DEFINITE DENIAL.

General Hancock Denies a Letter Imputed to Him.

NEW YORK, November 11.—In an interview with General Haucock at Governor's island by an Associated Press reporter this morning, the General denied that the letter purporting to have been written by him to an army officer at Washington touching the New York vote was written by him, and said that he was one of the few persons who could not discuss the presidential election at present without indelicacy. He also said that if there was a letter in existence from him purporting to be of that tenor let it be produced.

A PROPOSED NEW STATE.

An association has been organized in the western part of Pennsylvania, with headquarters in the city of Pittsburg, which has for its object the erection of a new State out of a portion of the Keystone State, called the State of Allegheny. It is proposed to divide the State of Pennsylvania so as to follow the county lines between McKean, Cameron, Clearfield, Blair, Huntingdon and Fulton counties on the one side, and Potter, Clinton, Centre, Mifflin, Juniata and Franklin counties on the other; the new State to consist of all that part of Pennsylvania west of the line so defined. It will embrace twenty-eight counties, with a population of 2,454,195. The total population of the entire State of Pennsylvania is 4,237,312. This would leave the State, after taking from it the State of Allegheny, with 2,783,116 inhabitants, or nearly twice the population of the proposed State of Allegheny. A number of leading men are interesting themselves in the movement, who are very earnest in advocating the formation of the new State. It is not likely though that the project will meet with much favor throughout the State generally, unless there are stronger reasons for it than appear on the surface.

THE ELECTION IN CALIFORNIA.

The Result of the Official Canvass of the Vote.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 11.—The official canvass of the vote in this city gives Garfield 10,057 and Hancock 20,179, which makes Hancock's plurality in the state 122. The republicans beat Davis in this district 1,309. Judge Terry, democratic elector, runs 2 5 behind his ticket, insuring his defeat.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C. Nov. 13th, 1880.

There will always be a belief that Mr. Barnum, Mr. Heryilt and others, who had the management of the late campaign on the Democratic side, failed to do all that their means and opportunities made possible. We were defeated where we had a right to expect success, and much of the blame will always remain, in the Democratic mind, with Mr. Barnum and his associates. But no man of common sense, unless under great excitement, would think of accusing any of their gentlemen deliberately selling out the cause they were selected to manage. Neither are they the kind of men likely to do a dishonorable thing to advance the cause they advocate. It is, therefore, a highly discreditable proceeding on the part of the Republican managers in New York to intimate that these gentlemen were improperly connected with the alleged Garfield- Morey Chinese letter. If these Republican managers have any charge to make they should make it. Their present course is such that not only will the public acquit Messrs. Barnum, Herwilt, Randall and others of any impropriety in the matter, but will begin to believe there is some thing more in connection with the letter than has been made public or ever will be.

General Garfield telegraphed yesterday that he would be here in ten or twelve days. He will not take his seat in the House, but will remain long enough to close up some private business. His reception will be nonpartisan. So will the inauguration day parade and ball. It is believed, by the way, that there will be more people in Washington on the 4th of March next than ever before. The call for accomodations is already very great.

General Grant will be here, for the first time since his term closed, early in December. He, too, will have a general and nonpartisan reception.

Between this time and March, it is evident, a great effort will be made, in Virginia and other States to secure supporters among conservative men for the moderate administration which it is claimed General Garfield will give us. There is much reason to believe that the General would like to enter upon his term with a strong support from the South. It is not, however by any means certain that if he should try to repay confidence so expressed, he would be able to do so. Neither is it certain that he would not. The party of which he is a member was able to control Grant and Hayes, both of whom I believe, entered the Presidential office with as friendly feelings for the Southern people as Garfield has. Neither of them, however, had his acquaintance with public men, knowledge of political affairs, or general information. He may do better than they. If he should make the attempt it will be soon enough I think, to organize in his support.

CARROLL.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER is a scientific combination of some of the most powerful restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom It restores gray hair to its original color. It makes the scalp white and clean. It cures dandruff and humors, and falling-out of the hair. It furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair moist, soft and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a hair dressing. It is the most economical preparation ever offered to the public, as its effects remain a long time, making only an occasional application necessary. It is recommended and used by eminent medical men, and officially endorsed by the State Assayer of Massachusetts. The popularity of Hall's Hair Renewer has increased with the test of many years, both in this country and in foreign lands, and it is now known and used in all the civilized countries of the world.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

—The fullest and finest line of stationery ever offered in Penns Valley, very cheap, at the Journal store.

COMING CHANGES IN THE U. S. SUPREME COURT.

From the Washington Republic.

One of the most important duties the new President will have to perform will be the appointment of four Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. Justice Clifford, notwithstanding the natural sensitiveness of his friends on the subject, is mentally and physically incapable of ever taking his seat upon the woolsack again. He is seventy-seven years old, and his health is so precarious that he can hardly be expected to long survive. Justice Hunt's health is also threatening. He has not been upon the bench for two years and will probably never be able to resume his duties. He is seventy years old. Justice Swayne, although in good health, is seventy-six years old, and it is understood that he will retire within a year. Justice Strong is also in good health, but he is seventy-two years old and it is understood that he, too, will retire after the 4th of March and take advantage of the full pension allowed by law. Thus Mr. Garfield will have the appointment of four new Judges, a responsibility he ought not to regard lightly. Of course only Republicans will be selected and the Court will then stand eight Republicans to one Democrat (Justice Field), who was appointed as a Republican. One of these Judges should come from New England, one from New York, one from Pennsylvania and one from the South. Justice Swayne is from Ohio, but that State has the Chief Justice and the South has hardly her quota.

MURDER.

An old man by the name of Finkboner, aged 80 years or more, and residing some distance in the country back of Georgetown, Northumberland county, was so badly beaten by his own son, on the 28th of October, that he died three days thereafter—on Sunday last. The son is near about 60 years of age. The old man owned a small farm which he deeded to the son, with the understanding that the son was to keep him the remainder of his days. But soon after the conveyance of the farm trouble ensued. The old man made application to court for admission to the poorhouse, but the court refused and decided the son must keep him. Last Thursday whilst Mrs. Finkboner was away from home, her husband got the old man into the barn and there beat him with a club and threw him down from the barn above. Finkboner was taken to Sunbury jail on Friday. It has been said that some other party had a heavy insurance on the old man, but we do not know if this is correct.

A NEW TREATMENT.

The Golden Elixir of Life. Wonderful Cures.

If you have Consumption, and would know that your cough can be made loose and easy—Hectic Fever and Night Sweats checked in 24 hours; Inflammation taken out of the lungs and air passages at once; that you can be made to gain 3 to 5 pounds of healthy flesh per week; if you have any Chronic Disease, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Heart Disease, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness or Spermatorrhœa, loss of sexual power in either sex from any cause; if you have any form of nervous weakness, losing flesh or wasting away, and would know of an immediate relief and certain cure for many of the severest cases in a short time, a new method with new agents to fatten every body, invigorate and make strong and healthy the most hopeless cases, cut this out and write at once for particulars to B. S. DISPENSARY, Berrien Springs, Mich.

y

Captain Eads, Ship Railway.

The *Scientific American* of this week contains two full page illustrations of Captain Eads' proposed railway for transporting ships with their cargo across continents.

Captain Eads claims by his plan to be able to take loaded ships of the largest tonnage from one ocean to the other across the Isthmus of Panama, as readily as can be done by a canal after the Lesseps plan, and at much less cost for engineering construction.

The project is certainly bold and ingenious, and the projector anticipates no serious difficulties in carrying forward his enterprise. The engravings referred to in the *Scientific American* show the proposed construction of not only the railroad, but the appliances for transferring the ships from the water to the rail.

In addition to the large number of engravings, illustrative of engineering works, inventions and new discoveries which appear weekly the *Scientific American* has, during the past year, devoted considerable space to illustrating and describing leading establishments devoted to different manufacturing industries.

This feature has added very much to the attractiveness and usefulness of the paper. More than fifty of the most important industrial establishments of our country have been illustrated, and the processes of the different manufactures described in its columns. The *Scientific American* has been published for more than thirty-four years by MUNN & Co., 37 Park Row, New York, and has attained a larger weekly circulation than all similar papers published in the country. The publishers assure the public that they have not printed less than 50,000 copies a week for several months.

THE BEST PAPER! TRY IT!

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

36th YEAR.

The Scientific American.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is a large First-Class Weekly Newspaper of Sixteen Pages, printed in the most beautiful style, *profusely illustrated with splendid engravings*, representing the newest Inventions and the most recent Advances in the Arts and Sciences; including New and Interesting Facts in Agriculture, Horticulture, the Home, Health, Medical Progress, Social Science, Natural History, Geology, Astronomy. The most valuable practical papers, by eminent writers in all departments of Science will be found in the Scientific American.

Terms, $3.20 per year, $1.60 half year, which includes postage. Discounts to Agents. Single copies, ten cents. Sold by all Newsdealers. Remit by postal order to MUNN & CO., Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

PATENTS. In connection with the **Scientific American**, Messrs. MUNN & Co. are solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, have had 35 years experience, and now have the largest establishment in the world. Patents are obtained on the best terms. A special notice is made in the **Scientific American** of all Inventions patented through this Agency, with the name and residence of the Patentee. By the immense circulation thus given, public attention is directed to the merits of the new patent, and sales or introduction often easily effected.

Any person who has made a new discovery or invention, can ascertain, *free of charge*, whether a patent can probably obtained, by writing to MUNN & Co. We also send *free* our Hand Book about the Patent Laws, Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, their costs, and how procured, with hints for procuring advances on inventions. Address for the Paper, or concerning Patents,

MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.
Branch Office, cor. F & 7th Sts. Washington, D.C.

KAMP!

THE BOOT & SHOE MAN OF LOCK HAVEN.

I have a very large stock of
BOOTS, SHOES, Slippers & Ladies WALKING SHOES,
just opened up for Spring and Summer wear. My stock is as cheap as it was a year ago, because I bought it for cash before the advance. I am the only shoe dealer in Lock Haven that buys for cash & pays no rent wherefore I can sell you a better article for the same money than any dealer in the city. Give me a call and you will be convinced that your place to buy is

KAMP! KAMP! KAMP'S.

YES,

THE Journal Store is again Filled to Repletion with a well-selected First Class Stock of Goods.

OUR BOOK & STATIONERY DEPARTMENT has everything you can think of, and much more. We are absolutely too busy to go into a detailed description of articles THIS WEEK.

OUR LINE OF Men's Furnishing Goods is first class and complete, but we can not just now itemize.

We have a line of *FANCY GOODS* that exceeds everything ever offered in MILLHEIM.

CALL AND SEE.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE
BELLEFONTE, PA

First Class in all respects.

This is the place for the business man, the farmer, the mechanic.

☞ *Om call trains.* ☜

W. R. TELER, Proprietor.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Div.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov 27th, 1880, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

	WESTWARD.	
ERIE MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	11 55 p. m.
"	" Harrisburg	4 25 a. m.
"	" Williamsport	8 40 a. m.
"	" Jersey Shore	9 00 a. m.
"	" Lock Haven	9 40 a. m.
"	" Renovo	11 05 a. m
"	arr. at Erie	7 45 p. m.
NIAGARA EXP.	leaves Philadelphia	9 00 a. m.
"	" Harrisburg	12 15 p. m.
"	arr. at Williamsport	3 15 p. m.
"	" Lock Haven	4 20 p. m.
FAST LINE	leaves Philadelphia	12 20 p. m.
"	" Harrisburg	4 00 p. m.
"	arr. at Williamsport	7 55 p. m.
"	" Lock Haven	9 10 p. m.
	EASTWARD.	
PACIFIC EXP.	leaves Lock Haven	7 05 a. m.
"	" Jersey Shore	7 37 a. m.
"	" Williamsport	8 20 a. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg	12 05 p. m.
"	" Philadelphia	3 45 p. m.
DAY EXPRESS	leaves Lock Haven	11 25 a. m.
"	" Williamsport	12 25 p. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg	3 40 p. m.
"	" Philadelphia	6 35 p. m.
ERIE MAIL	leaves Renovo	9 00 p. m
"	" Lock Haven	10 10 p. m.
"	" Williamsport	11 30 p. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg	3 00 a. m.
"	" Philadelphia	7 05 a. m.
FAST LINE	leaves Williamsport	12 15 a. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg	3 15 a. m.
"	" Philadelphia	7 05 a. m.

Erie Mail West and Day Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains from Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with S. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R.; at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express West and Day Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Sup't.

L. C. & S. C. RAIL ROAD.

	WESTWARD.	1.	3.	5.
	LEAVE	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
	Montandon	7 00	2 06	6 20
	Lewisburg Arrive	7 15	2 10	6 35
	Lewisburg Leave	7 15	2 20	
	Fair Ground	7 20	2 30	
	Biehl	7 30	2 40	
	Vicksburg	7 35	2 58	
	Millmont Arrive	7 50	3 05	
	Millmont Leave	7 50	3 15	
	Millmont	8 10	3 35	
	Laurelton	8 20	3 50	
	Coburn	9 50		
	Arrive at Spring Mills	10 00		
	EASTWARD.	2.	4.	6.
	LEAVE	A. M.	A. M.	P. M
	Spring Mills		10 20	
	Coburn		10 45	
	Laurelton		11 55	4 05
	Millmont		12 05	4 20
	Millmont Arrive		12 30	4 40
	Millmont Leave		12 30	4 50
	Vicksburg		12 45	5 05
	Biehl		12 52	5 13
	Fair Ground		1 02	5 23
	Lewisburg Arrive		1 10	5 30
	Lewisburg Leave	6 25	1 20	5 45
	Arr. at Montandon	6 50	1 35	6 00

Nos. 1 & 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail west on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad.

Nos. 3 & 4 with Day Express east and Niagara Express west.

Nos. 5 & 6 with Fast Line west.

An Omnibus will run between Lewisburg and Montandon, to convey passengers to and from Pacific Express east on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad.

The regular Railroad Tickets will be honored between these two points.

DOMESTIC
IT STANDS at THE HEAD
SO LIGHT A Child can Run it.
SO SIMPLE It Requires No Care.
SO STRONG It Never Wears Out.
DOMESTIC

LADIES! USE "Domestic" Paper Fashions

1383 LADIES' POLONAISE. 9 Sizes. 30 to 46 Inches. Bust Measure. Price, 35 Cents.

They are especially designed to meet the requirements of those who desire to dress well. They are unsurpassed in Style, perfect in Fit, and so simple that they are readily understood by the most inexperienced. Send 5c. for catalogue. Address,

"Domestic" Fashion Co.,
NEW YORK.

PENSIONS procured for all soldiers disabled in the U. S. service from any cause, also for heirs of deceased soldiers. The slightest disability entitles to pension. PENSIONS INCREASED. The laws being more liberal now, thousands are entitled to higher rates. Bounty and new discharges procured. Those who are in doubt as to whether entitled to anything should send two 3 cent stamps for our "circular of information."

Address, with stamps, Stoddart & Co. Solicitors of Claims and Patents. Room 8, St. Cloud Building, Washington, D. C.
28-3m STODDART & CO.

BENJ. F. GRAFTON, STORY B. LADD,
HALBERT E. PAINE.
Late Commissioner of Patents.

PATENTS

PAINE, GRAFTON & LADD,
Attorneys-at-Law and Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents.
412 FIFTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Practice patent law in all its branches in the Patent Office and in the Supreme and Circuit Courts of the United States. Pamphlet sent free on receipt of stamp for postage.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at GEO. P. ROWELL & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce Street), where advertising contracts may be made for it in **NEW YORK.**

BAULAND & NEWMAN,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

HEADQUARTERS FOR BARGAINS.

AT

THE BEE HIVE
ONE PRICE STORE.

We are now opening and displaying the largest, best and cheapest stock of goods ever offered in Centre county, comprising full lines of

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, NOTIONS YARNS, BOOTS & SHOES. MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Clothing Made to Order a Speciality.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

The public are cordially invited to call and examine our stock. Remember the place, ALLEGHENY STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.
Respectfully Yours,

BAULAND & NEWMAN

Our Motto is: One price, the best goods, and no misrepresentation.

Great Peremtory SALE OF DRY GOODS AT COST.

F. J. TROXELL,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.

Agent for the closing out sale of a large and desirable assortment of
Ladies' Dress Goods, Notions, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Shawls,
all wool square & long Shawls, Broche, Paisley, and Black Cashmere Shawls, all wool & SKIRTS, CLOTHS,
Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, Suitings,
Red, white and plaid Flannels, Linsey, Bleached and Unbleached as well as colored COTTON FLANNELS, DOMESTIC GOODS, Muslins, Sheetings, Table Linens, Towlings, &c.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!

Tapestry, Brussels, all wool extra super Ingrain Carpets, also a fine assortment and the most beautiful designs in cheap carpets, besides Hall and Stair Carpet to match. Floor and Table Oil Cloths, Window shading and Curtin fixtures. Butter, Eggs, Lard, Bacon and Wool taken in exchange for goods. If you desire bargains don't forget the place,

Corner of Maine and Vesper Streets, Lock Haven, Penna.

"No lady should be without it."—*Shippensburg, (Pa.) Chronicle.*

☞CHEAPEST AND BEST!☜

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE

FULL-SIZE PAPER PATERNS!

☞A SUPPLEMENT *will be given in every number for* 1881, *containing a full-size pattern for a lady's or child's dress. Every Subscriber will receive, during the year, twelve of these patterns, worth more alone, than the subscription price.*☜

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE is the *best and cheapest* of the lady's books. It gives more for the money, and combines greater merits, than any other. In short it has the

5 STEEL ENGRAVINGS,
BESBEST COLORED FASHIONS,
U ST DRESS PATTERNS,
BEST ORIGINAL STORIES,
BEST WORK-TABLE PATTERNS,
BEST MUSIC, Etc., Etc.

Its immense circulation and long established reputation enables its proprietor to distance all competition. In 1880 a New Feature was introduced, which will be improved on in 1881, being a series of

Splendidly Illustrated Articles.

The stories, novelets, &c. in "Peterson" are admitted to be the best published. *All the most popular female writers* contribute to it. In 1881, about 100 original stories will be given, and in addition SIX COPYRIGHT NOVELETS, by Ann S. Stephens, Frank Lee Benedict, Jane G. Austin, Mary V. Spencer, Sidney Trevor, and that inimitable humorist, the author of "Josiah Allen's wife." The

COLORED STEEL FASHION PLATES

In "Peterson" are ahead of all others. These plates are engraved on steel, TWICE THE USUAL SIZE, and are unequalled for beauty. They will be superbly colored. Also Household and other receipts; articles in Art Embroidery, Flower Culture; in short everything interesting to ladies.

TERMS (Always in Advance) $2.00 A YEAR.

☞UNPARALLELED OFFERS TO CLUBS.☜

2 Copies for $3.50	With a *costly steel engraving*, "GRAN' FATHER TELLS OF YORKTOWN," (24 x 20) or an Illustrated Album, quarto, gilt, for getting up the Club.
3 " " 4.50	
4 Copies for $6.50	With an extra copy of the Magazine for 1881, as a premium, to the person getting up the Club.
6 " " 9.00	
5 Copies for $8.00	With both an extra copy of the Magazine for 1881, and the picture, or Album, to the person getting up the Club.
7 " " 10.00	

FOR LARGER CLUBS STILL GREATER INDUCEMENTS!

Address, post-paid,

CHARLES J. PETERSON,
306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

☞Specimens sent gratis, if written for to get up clubs with.

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, NOV. 18, 1880.

DEININGER & BUMILLER,
Editors and Proprietors.

Local Department.

"Landslide from the Cash Store Store."

We can sell you goods 20 per cent cheaper than you can buy them in Penns Valley. "Overdrawn? "No sir, not up to truth by oceans. In every day-life you find shipwrecks, who, if they have to fight the battles over again, would fight and conquer under that excelsior Banner upon whose silken folds were printed in ineffaceable letters of gold, "that, silent, solid, omnipotent monosylable, "Cash," the secret of our low prices We submit our prices below, and all we ask is a comparison with old time prices."

We do not imitate in prices but and prices to beat solid facts."

Roasted coffee	19 cents.
Green "	16 "
Essence "	25 "
Corn Starch	9 "
Best white sugar	10 "
Good brown sugar	8 "
Rice	9 "
Ironstone china Teas	50 "
Common "	15 "
Goblets	05 "
Turkey Red Handkef	10 "
Roller Suspenders	25 "
Fire Shovels	05 "
Barkers Horse Powder	15 "
Good Syrups	11 c. qt—40 c gal
Frishmuth Smoking Tob. original	09 "
Appleton A Muslin	07½ "
Bleached "	05 to 09 "
Dress Goods	05 "
Black Cashmere	50 "
Men's Hats	75 "
Boy's "	40 "
Men's Cardigan Jackets (lined)	1 00 "
" Gum Coats	2 00 "
" Kip Boots	2 00 "
Clares O. N. T. Machine thread	05 c or 58 " doz
12 dozen shirt buttons	05 "
11 Rows Pins	05 "
Good Over Alls	45 "
Suit Underwear, Shirt, Drawers	50 "
School Crayon	17 "
1 qt Harrisons W. Fluid	25 "
Ladies Felt Skirts	65 "

Large assortment of Ladies Coats, and Mens Gum Boots, lower than the lowest.

The New Cash Store,

Penn Street, Millheim, Pa.

—A good ten-plate stove for sale at the *Journal* office.

—School crayons at 16 cents per box containing a gross, at the Journal store.

—The time table of the P. & E. rail road has been changed, of which please take notice.

—Hyatt's celebrated wire bound slates of every size and price at the Journal store.

—Whoever lost that good, heavy, left-handed woolen mitten on Monday morning can have it free of charge by calling at the Journal office.

—A complete line of clocks at C. A. Sturgis' Jewelry store. He sells a first rate eight day "strike" clock at four dollars. Did you ever hear the like?

—Stafford's Chemical Writing Fluid is fast crowding out of use all other inks. For sale at the Journal store.

—Don't fail to read the new advertisement of the Philadelphia Branch Store, Bellefonte, Pa. It sounds like business straight through.

—Ayer's Pills are the best of all purgative for family use. They are pleasant, safe and sure, and excel all other Pills in healing and curative qualities.

—The job work done in the Journal Office will compare well with any work done elsewhere and the prices are remarkably low. Give us a call.

—A complete line of Gent's and Ladie's Underware, Hosiery, Neckties, Kerchiefs, Collars and other furnishing goods at the Journal store.

—A Liverpool, Perry county clergyman recently married a pair from the rural districts and received a lot of dried apples, and a large pumpkin for his marriage fee.

—The Journal has secured the service of a good, racy local correspondent—*Jim Schroder* by name, at Woodward. Jim writes well for so young a boy. Do you know him?

—Mr. Wm. N. Auman, a workman at Deiniger & Musser's Marble Works, had been down with typhoid fever for some weeks past, but has again fully recovered.

—If you have any business in Bellefonte by all means call at Lewin's Philadelphia Branch Store for a suit of clothing, and if you even have no business it will pay well to go anyhow. Lewin has the boss clothing store in the county.

—The population of Strasburg had an increase of *one* the other day, in consequence of which our otherwise clever jeweler is the happiest, sauciest cuss we have seen these many days. The new-comer will never vote the Republican ticket, and in this respect is an improvement on the father.

—On Saturday two *harsh* made their appearance at the U. B. church at the west end of town. They were very soon discovered and in an instant the whole town was thrown into an intense excitement. The animals were swiftly pursued and one of them shot at the mountain north of town. The stockholders soon declared and made a dividend and each fellow went his way rejoicing with his share of the venison.

—Just received at the Journal store a fine lot of Germantown Wool, Zephyrs, Cotton and Woolen Knitting Yarns.

HOLD ON AND LISTEN!—J. Willis Musser is on the road again buying up Calves and Poultry, for which he pays the very highest market price and the solid cash. This is an announcement worth your attention. tf

—The excitement of the campaign was hardly over, when a new occasion for a grand boom took the place of the same. The astonishing low prices at the Journal Store in Millheim are the cause of the fuss. Everybody is crowding around to get a hold of a 5 cent wire bound slate, or a 5 cent copybook, or penny pencils, or 16 cent gross boxes of Crayons. All goods marked at rock bottom prices.

—It is admitted on all hands that the work turned out by Deininger & Musser is second to none made in the central part of the state. While the quality of the stock they use is a superior grade their prices are reasonable and uniform. It is their constant effort to continue to merit the confidence and liberal patronage of the public. 3t.

—By special request a German evening school will be held this winter in Millheim, under the direction of Mr. Adolph Miller, to commence on Monday, the 22nd inst. Terms: 50cts for 26 lessons, 2 lessons each week, viz. Monday and Friday, evenings. The branches to be taught will be Reading and Writing.

—CHURCH DEDICATION.—On Nov. 21st, 1880, the newly erected church east of Logansville, Sugar Valley, will be dedicated to the service of the triune God. Bishop T. Bowman, has been engaged and will conduct the services. Preachers and the public are cordially invited to be present on the occasion.

D. P. KLINE,
Pastor.

ATTENTION!

Mr. MICHAEL LAMEY'S gunsmith-shop, on Penn Street, Millheim is the place for the Finest Single and Double Barrel Guns, which will be sold at the lowest price. Also a full stock of ammunition for sale.

Repairing of any kind promptly and cheaply done.

A liberal patronage is respectfully requested. 4t

A BOLD BURGLARY.—On Sunday night, Nov. 7th, the store of Wm. P. Hillbish at McKees Half Falls, this county, was entered by a set of Burglars and the safe blown open and its valuable contents stolen, consisting of a $50 check on the Middletown Bank, a $50 check drawn by Joseph Clemens, endorsed by James Weiser, on the Newport Bank, and a $14.64 check drawn by Conyngham & Co. of Wilkesbarre, and about $336.00 in cash. Also all the Postage stamps belonging to the Post office at that place. A reward of $100.00 is offered for the recovery of the money and the arrest of the burglars.—*Selinsgrove Times.*

—On Tuesday the 9th inst. Gov. Hoyt issued his warrants for the execution of Daniel F. Sullivan and Patrick Hayes, at Philadelphia, Jan. 6th next, and George Smith and Catharine Miller, at Williamsport, on the same day. Sullivan murdered his paramour, Josefine F. Irvin. Hayes murdered his wife, Bridget O'Keefe, and Smith and Mrs. Miller murdered Andrew Miller, husband of Mrs Miller. When in addition to the above we look to the Raber murder in Lebanon county, the brutal Kintzler murder in Snyder county, the recent horrid murder of old man Finkboen, in Northumberland county, we need not go down south to see murder and crime. Pennsylvania seems to have more homicide cases than any state in the Union, with the possible exception of Texas.

INDIAN SUMMER.—Indian Summer is a period of warm, pleasant weather which usually occurs every year over the Norhern portion of the United States, after Atumnal storms, and often continuing for two or three weeks. It is not regular in the period of its recurrence, but usually comes about the middle of November. It is characterized by a clear sky, and by a hazy or smoky atmosphere, especially near the horizon. The name is said to be derived from the custom of the Indians to use this time in preparing their stores of food for the winter. Other authorities say that it is so called by the Indians themselves, who regard this season as the gift of the God of the Southwest, who sends the Southwest winds, and to whom they believe their souls go after death.

—Report of Millheim Grammar School for the week ending Nov. 12th 1880.

No. of pupils. Males—17. Females—17. No. of pupils tardy at roll call at various times during the week. Males—13. Females—16.

Per cent. of attendance during the week. Males—80. Females—92. Total—86. Visitors—1.

While nearly all have been tardy at some time during the week, yet there is a decided improvement, in this direction. Some have been tardy but once, and some twice, that heretofore were tardy at almost every roll call. Still there is room for improvement. The recitations are good. With the exception of a few pupils, who are not so apt to commit to memory as others, all are improving fast. On the whole the school is moving along rather successfully. Parents your encouragement will serve a grand purpose.

D. L. Zerby,
Teacher.

—We defy any man or boy either to name a single article in the line of clothing or belonging to a gentleman's outfit that Lewin's Philadelphia Branch Store does not keep, and sell as low as can be bought within a radious of fifty miles.

For the Millheim Journal.

An Agreable Surprise.

Last Thursday the pastor of the Madisonburg Reformed Congregation sent a messenger to all the members of that Church, with a request to meet on the following morning at their New Church to attend to some very important business. As a matter, of course, every one was inquisitive to know what this "very important business" should be. Inquiries were made to find out, but no one knew. No alternative was left but patiently wait until next morning. Hence on Friday, early in the morning, the request of the pastor was obeyed—and nearly all the members came to see "what in the world" was come to pass. Well, what did they find? Why, here was Mr. B. M. Royer with his team, and on the wagon an 825 pound Bell for their new church! Where does it come from? Who ordered it? were the questions asked. The answer given was, go and see on the Bell. Where they read as follows: "From McShane & Co. Baltimore, Md,"—"Presented to Christ's Reformed Church at Madisonburg, Nov. 5th, 1880. By George and Sarah Shafer." This was truly a surprise; for no one knew of the coming of such a worthy gift, except a few. How glad all felt that they came to learn the "very important business"! It is worth while to feel glad and thankful when *good friends* put such a desirable and valuable gift in one's hand,—a gift worth 228 dollars! Well may each member have exclaimed: God bless the donors! Such, truly was the sentiment of every heart present.

Last Sunday afternoon this beautiful bell sent forth its first musical peals from the lofty spire to call the people together to worship in the chapel of the new church for the first time.

The Church will be ready for dedication till about New Year.

W. M. L.

NEWS FROM BRUSH.

The epizootic is in our valley.

The butchering ball has commenced rolling—the heaviest porker so far was slaughtered by Jac. Shultz. Its weight was over 400 lbs.

The atmosphere is very keen up here in Brush—suppose it to be somewhat milder down in Penns.

The Reformed congregation at Madisonburg worshipped in their new church last Sunday for the first time.

Mr. Peter Kessler & wife will leave for Illinois ere long, where they purpose to spend the winter.

Our *Nimrods* have so far reported no venison,—come gentlemen—but one more month left wherein to prove your skill as hunters.

In our estimation, the *Democrats* cry of *Ho for Salt River!* was premature—there is no telling yet who will go. QUIS?

WOODWARD CHIPS.

J. Willis Musser shipped a thousand pounds of poultry to New York this week.

Mrs. David Fees, who has been ailing for nearly a year, is at present in a very critical condition. Her sufferings are intense, being attacked, at intervals with violent convulsions, for which there seems to be no relief.

The protracted meeting is still in progress. Several of the lost sheep have been brought into the fold.

Mein Herr Geiger the tailor, has put up the needle, and is nursing his left arm with the rheumatism.

On Thursday night while Mr. Ralph Spigelmyer was sleeping tranquilly in in his bed, dreaming perchance of the final triumph of the Greenback cause, he was suddenly awakened by a noise which sounded to him as if national banks, usury, monopolies, subsidies, together with the Burlingame treaty had all toppled over and fallen with a crash into one conglomerated heap of ruins. But upon striking a light and finding his pants and vest missing, he took in the situation at once, and concluded that the racket was made by a human wretch, who had invaded the house for the purpose of robbing him of his personal effects, and who in his hasty retreat was getting down stairs head foremost. And so it proved to be; the robber had gotten away with his clothing which contained Ralph's pocket book, watch keys and other articles of less importaace. Fortunately however the "representative value" in the pocket book, to the amount of nearly a hundred dollars was not greenback nor yet specie but bank checks, which the burglar prefered not to take along. On the following morning the clothing was found near Motz's mill, where it is supposed the pockets were searched. Nothing was missing except a pocket comb and a valuable watch. The fellow made his escape, but he is probably not altogether unknown.

JIM SCHRODER.

SPRING MILLS ITEMS.

Grenoble is the happiest man in town.

The grist mill of Mr. G. A. Runk will start one pair of burrs this week.

Geo. P. Ream, our boss shoemaker, has work for three men. Reason—good and cheap work.

R. H. Duncan's new store room will soon be completed and will then be occupied at once.

Mr. Jas. A. McClintick had a ten-acre field of wheat that yielded over 30 bushels to the acre. Who can beat it?

Our quiet little town was thrown into great excitement last Sunday by the sudden death of Mr. Erhart, one of our most esteemed citizens. He had complained for some days of pain in the region of the heart. On Sunday Dr. VanValzah was sent for and while making an examination the patient fell from his chair and expired! Truly, "In the midst of life we are in death."

UNCLE TOM.

News Miscellany.

SAD SALUTE SHOT.

LANCASTER, November 11.—During a republican celebration last night at Safe Harbor, twelve miles from this city, a three-pound wrought iron Griffin gun exploded with disastrous effects. Joseph Taylor was wounded so badly that he died in a few minutes, and John Aumond died before morning. Mrs. Thomas Crow had one leg broken, Mrs. Ellmier was seriously hurt and Elias Funk had his right leg broken. Funk was firing the cannon and a charge failed to explode. He reloaded the piece, which resulted in the explosion.

William Sexton, a mail agent up in the Bradford region, has worked on railroads in various parts of the country for twenty-eight years. During that period he has traveled on an average one thousand miles a week. Altogether he has traveled one million five hundred thousand miles equal to a little more than fifty-eight times around the world. He says that experience has taught him to stick by the train in a smash-up. He has observed that most people are injured by jumping off.

This is the latest Lancaster county coon story: A laughable affair occurred to a citizen of Columbia and his wife, recently. His name is Joseph Dorsey, and accompanied by his wife, whose name is Sue, went coon hunting the other night. At last a coon was treed, and Joseph said—"Sue, I goes on the tree and shakes him down, and you clubs him." So up he went and began shaking; but instead of dislodging his coonship he shook himself down, and his wife, not discovering the mistake, belabored him soundly, and only stopped when her unfortunate husband yelled out: "Don't you know your Joseph!"

MARRIED.

On the 7th inst., by Rev. E. W. Wonner, Mr. John H. Breon and Miss Julia A. Frazier, both of Centre county.

On the 11th inst., in Millheim, by Rev S. Smith, Mr. Adam Ricker of Coburn, and Miss Sarah Weiser, of Millheim.

DIED.

On the 5th inst., in Potter township, Mr. Jacob Treaster, aged 70 years, 9 months and 23 days.

On the 14th inst., at Spring Mills, of heart disease, Mr. Wm. Echart, aged 40 years, 11 months & 24 days.

THE
PHILA.
Branch
CLOTHING
HOUSE

Has now opened its Immense Stock of Fall & Winter Clothing.

They Suit your eyes, your persons and your POCKETS.

Samuel Lewin, Manager,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

Millheim Market.

Corrected every Wednesday by Gephart & Musser.

Wheat No.	1. 0
Wheat No. 2	90
Corn	45
Rye	63
Oats White	30
Oats, Black	28
Buckwheat	50
Flour	5 00
Bran & Shorts, per ton	18.00
Sait, fine	1.75
Plaster, ground	10.00
Oermont, per Bushel	45 to 50
Barley	50
Timothyseed	
Flaxseed	
Cloverseed	4.50
Butter	22
Hams	12
Sides	7
Veal	
Pork	
Beef	
Eggs	24
Potatoes	
Lard	7
Tallow	
Soap	5
Dried Apples	
Dried Peaches	
Dried Cherries	

COAL MARKET.

Egg Coal	$5.60
Stove "	5.75
Chestnut "	5.40
Pea "	3.80

P. GEPHART D. A. MUSSER

GEPHART & MUSSER
DEALERS IN
Grain,
Cloverseed,
Flour &
Feed,
Coal,
Plaster
& Salt
MILLHEIM, PA

Highest market price paid for all kinds of
GRAIN
Delivered either at the BRICK MILL or at the old MUSSER MILL, in MILLHEIM.

COAL, PLASTER & SALT
Always on hand and sold at prices that defy competition.
A share of the public patronage respectfully solicited. 39-1y

FALL AND WINTER OPENING !!

MRS. ANNA M. WEAVER
has just received her Fall and Winter stock of MILLINERY GOODS consisting of French Bonnets, Round Hats, French Flowers, Feathers, Ribbon and all kinds of FANCY GOODS.

DRESS MAKING
in all its Branches a
SPECIALITY.
She invites her many friends and customers to call at her place of business, in Penn Street, MILLHEIM, PA.

IRVIN HOUSE,
(Most Central Hotel in the City,)
COR. MAIN AND JAY ST.,
Lock Haven, Pa.,
S. WOODS CALDWELL, PROPRIETOR
Good Simple Rooms for Commercial Traveler on first floor.

$5 Outfit sent free to those who wish to engage in the most pleasant and profitable business known. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. $10 a day and upward is easily made without staying away from home over night. No risk whatever. Many new workers wanted at once. Many are making fortunes at the business. Ladies make as much as men, and young boys and girls make great pay. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made in a week at any ordinary employment. Those who engage at once will find a short road to fortune. Address H. HALLET & Co., Portland, Maine.

PENSIONS!
BOUNTY, PAY FOR RATIONS, NEW AND HONORABLE DISCHARGES, AND INCREASED PENSIONS obtained.—New laws, higher rates of pension The slightest disability, from wound, injury or disease of any kind entitles you to a pension Widows and heirs, fathers and mothers are now entitled.
Land cases promptly settled. Patents obtained. All kinds of government claims prosecuted Write at once for new laws, blanks and instructions, with two stamps. Address,
J. W. FLENNER & CO.
Lock Box 314, Washington, D. C.

$10 Outfit furnished free, with full instructions for conducting the most profitable business that any one can engage in. The business is so easy to learn, and our instructions are so simple and plain, that any one can make great profits from the very start. No one can fail who's willing to work. Women are as successful as men. Boys and girls can earn large sums. Many have made at the business over one hundred dollars in a single week. Nothing like it ever known before. All who engage are surprised at the ease and rapidity with which they are able to make money. You can engage in this business during your spare time at great profit. You do not have to invest capital in it. We take all the risk. Those who need ready money, should write to us at once. All furnished free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine

PENSIONS.
EVERY SOLDIER disabled in line of duty by wound, disease, or injury, is entitled to pension. PENSIONS INCREASED.—Many are drawing less than entitled to.—Thousands of Heirs entitled to Pension and Bounty. REJECTED CASES re-opened.
ABANDONED CASES finished.—Copies of Lost Discharges obtained.—Claims of every description prosecuted.—PATENTS PROCURED.
Address with stamp.
H. S. BERLIN & CO., Attorneys,
36-6m Box 592. WASHINGTON, D. C

PATENTS
and how to obtain them. Pamphlet free, upon receipt of Stamp for postage. Address—
GILMORE, SMITH & CO.
Solicitors of Patents,
Near Patent Office, Washington, D. C

FREE SAMPLES of two of the best articles ever sold by agents to every one who answers this within sixty days.
American Manuf'g Co.,
25-3m City Mills, Massachusetts.

Bee Hive!

1880 FALL 1880.

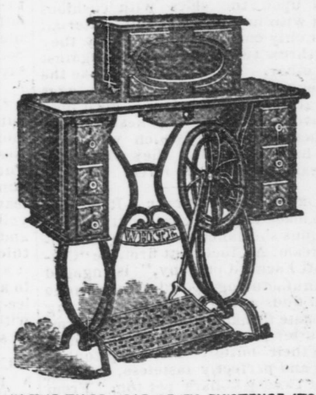
This mammoth Dry Goods House is now opening its
SECOND IMMENSE STOCK
of
DRY GOODS,
For the Fall Trade of 1880.

Which in quality, style and cheapness exceeds any former stock ever shown at the Bee Hive or any other store in this section of the State.

20,000 Yards of Dress Goods comprising almost every conceivable style and class.
Splendid all wool Black Cashmere only 35 cents a yard.
500 yards all wool Momie Cloth at 35 cents, worth 50.
1000 yards Twilled Cashmeres only 12 1-2 cents, worth 18 cents.
The largest stock of Black Silks, Colored Silks, Silk Velvets, and Fancy Trimming Goods ever shown in any store this side of Philadelphia.
25,000 yards of Calicoes and Muslins which we sell cheaper than any store will sell them.
2000 yards good dark Calico at 4 cents a yard.
1500 yards good yard wide, muslin, heavy, at 6 1-4 cents.
2000 yards best Brown Muslin made at 8 cents a yard.
1500 yards good Canton Flannel at 7 cents a yard.
2000 yards Bleached Muslin, cheaper than it has been sold for years.
Wonderful Bargains in Table Linens, Towels and Napkins. An immense stock.
The Largest stock of Hosiery and Gloves ever shown in this city.
300 pairs Misses' Hose at 25 cents which would be cheap at 50 cents.
An immense stock of Embroideries, Laces, Kid Gloves, Lisle Thread Gloves, Ribbons, &c.,
100 Ladies' Coats and Dolmans, entirely new design; beautiful good and wonderfully cheap.
Blankets and Flannels; an immense stock at less than prices of one year ago.
Carpets and Oilcloths.
Have received an entire new stock of these goods which we are offering verp cheap. A good and handsome Ingrain carpet for 25 cents a yard. Great bargains in Ready-made Raps and Cotton Batts.
The reliability of the goods and the manner of our doing business at the Bee Hive have become so well established that our trade has wonderfully increased in 1880, and has grown to be immense, which has stimulated us to buy a larger stock this fall than ever before in the history of this popular Dry Goods House, besides having taken special pains in selecting some of the choicest and most fashionable goods to be found in the Eastern Markets, so as to supply all the wants of our constantly growing trade.

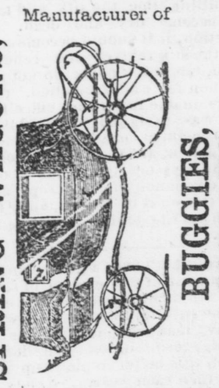
Remember the place:
The Great Bee Hive Dry goods House!
65 MAIN ST., LOCK HAVEN, PA.
J. J. EVERETT,
Proprietor.
Orders by mail will receive prompt and careful attention.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS
OF THE
White Sewing Machine



IN THE THIRD YEAR OF ITS EXISTENCE, ITS SALES AMOUNT TO
54,853 Machines.
NO OTHER MACHINE EVER HAD SUCH
A RECORD OF POPULARITY.
It is the Lightest-Running, Easiest Selling, and Best Satisfying Machine IN THE WORLD.
Agents wanted. For terms, address White Sewing Machine Co.,
CLEVELAND, O.

JOHN S. FISHER,
Manufacturer of
CARRIAGES, SPRING WAGONS,



BUGGIES, SLEIGHS.
REBERSBURG, PENNA.
Every wagon built of first-class stock and by expert mechanics. All work warranted. Repairing promptly attended to. The public patronage is respectfully solicited. 39-1y

OPIUM HABIT Cured by the ONLY TRUE cure, in less time and at less cost than by any other means. No suffering or inconvenience. Treatment shipped to any part of the U. S. or Canadas. Full particulars free. Address,
(Established 1863) B. S. DISPENSARY,
Berrien Springs, Mich

RUPTURE The Imperial Truss is what you want. The greatest invention of the age! See our pamphlet. Sent free. Prof J. Y. EGAN, Ogdensburg, N. Y. 29-1y

The subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of this neighborhood that they have engaged in the undertaking business. They are prepared to fill a leads in this line at any time and would kindly solicit a share of patronage. A Full Line of

COFFINS & CASKETS

always on hand, which we are also ready to furnish to other undertakers at reasonable prices.

LOSE, HARTER & CO.
SHOP ON PENN STREET, MILLHEIM, PA.

UNDERTAKING.

Edwin J. Deshler. J. Jordan Deshler
DESHLER & SON,
PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS,
Aaronsburg, Pa.
Calls promptly answered da night

DR. D H. MINGLE,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Main Street, Millheim, Pa

HELP Yourselves by making money when a golden chance is offered, thereby always keeping poverty from your door. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. We furnish an expensive outfit and all that you need, free. No one who engages fails to make money very rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

ONLY $20.
For this Style Singer.
We will send it to your Depot to be examined before you pay for it. If it is not as represented it can be returned at our expense. Send a postal card for illustrated Circular. C. A. WOOD & CO. 7 N. Tenth St. Philada., Pa.
28-3m

On the Road.

It is only by means of comparison that one can definitely realize the great improvements in the methods of travelling that have taken place within the last century. The changes occur so gradually they make but little impression upon us. For example now that the railroad time needed to make the trip between New York and Philadelphia has been reduced to less than 100 minutes, there are already those who are predicting that in no more time than five years trains will cover the distance between these two cities in a single hour, and no one is in the least surprised at the assertion. In 1800 those who traveled in this country did so at no little personal discomfiture, and with an expenditure of time that would greatly interfere with business as it is now carried on. A man wishing to go from New York to Boston left Monday forenoon and arrived at his destination Friday Afternoon, stopping all night at New Haven, New London and Providence. The fare for the trip varied from $15 to $18, and there was an additional outlay required of from $5 to $6 for board and lodging; that is, the trip took up four days of time and called for an outlay of from $20 to $24. After the war of 1812 there was an improvement, and the time between the two places was cut down to about two days and the cost of the journey to $14. In 1817 the fare between New York and Philadelphia was $10, and between New York and Albany by boat $7, and the average time twenty-four hours. A route was that year opened between Philadelphia and Quebec; the distance 700 miles, fare $47, and time required to make the journey 103 hours. In 1826 the Boston newspapers recorded the circumstance as one worthy of special comment, that New York papers had been received in that city 24 hours after the date of their publication. In 1828 the time required to make the journey between these two cities had been reduced to 21 hours, the route being from New York city to Providence by steamboat, and from thence to Boston by stage. But in winter these trips were frequently given up in consequence of stormy weather and those who wished to avoid danger and be certain in their movements still preferred the overland route. In 1832 there were two regular stage routes between New York and Boston, but competition had greatly reduced the fare. The slow line made the distance in about 52 hours, and charged for passage $7,50, while the fast, or mail line, took its passengers through in about 45 hours, and charged them 8.50 a trip. A short time after this the railroads came sufficiently into operation to make it unnecessary to run through trips in stages, and the latter were chiefly used to connect the termini of the slow-building railroads. Having made the progress that we have, there is not the least likelihood that the work of improvement will not go on. The history of railroad accidents shows that, when trains on some roads run at a slow rate of speed may meet with mishaps, there is relatively little danger in running at the highest possible speed on a road that is thoroughly constructed where the appointments are as nearly perfect as possible and the supervision constant. On this account one does not have to be unduly sanguine to think that long before the century is out we shall be able to go from Jersey City to Philadelphia in an hour's time, and from the grand central depot to Boston in a less number of hours than the number of days spent by our ancestors, in the year 1808, in making the same trip.

A Canary Bird Story.

The story of the first introduction of canary birds into California is thus told: In 1844 or '45 Charles and Henry Reiche, two young Germans, having little else than the practical education that seems to be natural to young Germans, were bird peddlers in New York. They went about from street to street selling birds from stands. Their trade was principally in canaries, which they had sent over from Germany where they were only ten or twelve cents each. They did a pretty fair business up to 1862, when they made a daring stroke that made them their fortune and established the enormous business that they now control. At that time California was in the flush of gold finding. Gold was plentiful there, but luxuries few. There was no transcontinental road, and the Isthmus route was tedious and costly. Young Reiche, knowing that canaries were unknown there, and believing they would become the rage when once seen, determined to carry over a cargo. He, therefore, got 3,000 of the yellow fellows, together, and, packing them in little cages, started for the Isthmus. Arriving at Cartagena, he had his birds carried across to Panama Bay, by natives, and caught a ship there, and soon reached San Francisco. He was late in reaching the ship, and the captain was about to sail without him, but, seeing his boats filled with covered boxes, thought it was belated mail matter. When Reiche drew near, the captain hailed him and asked him what he had.

"Canary birds," replied Reiche.

"Canary birds be hanged!" shouted the captain. "If I'd known it was birds, I'd ha' left you long ago."

Reiche's first idea of the flush tide he was to ride was caught from a homesick Englishman, who, hearing the whistle of a bullfinch that had accidentally been put in with the canaries, offered to pay the expenses of the entire cargo for that finch. As this amounted to $283, Reiche saw that he had struck a rich lead, and he put the price of the canaries at $25 each. They did become the rage. Hotels, saloons, private residences, all must have a canary. The little yellow birds made a craze like the tulip mania. The price soon went up to $50, and the cargo was soon sold. Reiche returned to New York a rich man.

A Bridge in Cashmere.

The bridge over the Jhelum is not two hundred yards from the Fort of Oorie, though considerably lower, and is not more than from thirty to forty yards long. The two pieces are of equal elevation (that is to say, from the water), and are constructed of wood and unhewn stone. The bridge itself is entirely made of twigs, and the bushes which are despoiled for this material grow close to the banks of the river. These twigs are twisted into ropes of an inch and a half and two inches in diameter, and three or four of these twig ropes form each of the sides of the bridge. The flooring of the construction is of twigs formed into ropes, and placed lengthwise from pier to pier, across the gulf. The width of this footway is about six inches, just enough for a passenger to walk across, putting one foot before the other. The side twig-ropes are about three feet high. Short ropes join the sides to that part of the bridge where the passenger walks across; but these twigs are two and three feet apart, and the trembling wayfarer has plenty of opportunity to gaze at his leisure on the roaring flood a few yards only beneath his feet, dashing madly on! However, there are many worse bridges of the kind, and the one below Khokshur, in Lahoul, is twice as long and twice as frightful. The longer the bridge is, the more sickening is the swinging to and fro of the frail construction.

SON and heir—"Ma, I wish you wouldn't leave me alone with the baby, 'cause I have to eat all the jam, an' oranges, and cakes and things to amuse her."

AGRICULTURE.

DECENCY TOWARDS HORSES.—A hosre cannot be screamed at and cursed without becoming less valuable in every particular. To reach the highest degree of value the animal should be perfectly gentle and always reliable, but if it expects every moment that it is in the harness to be "jawed" at and struck, it will be in a constant state of nervousness, and in its excitement as liable through fear to do something which is not expected as to go along doing what you started it to do. It is possible to train a horse to be governed by a word, almost as completely as it is to train a child, and in such training the horse reaches its highest value. When a horse is soothed by the gentle words of his driver—and we have seen him calmed down from great excitement by no other means—it may be very fairly concluded that he is a valuable animal for all practical purposes and it may be certainly concluded that the man who has such power over him, is a humane man and a sensible one. But all this simply means that the man must secure the animal's confidence. Only in exceptional instances is a horse stubborn or vicious. If he understands his surroundings, and what is required of him, he gives no trouble. As almost every reader must know, if the animal when frightened can be brought up to the object he will become calm. The reason is that he understands that there is nothing to fear. So he must be taught to have confidence in the man who handles him, and then this powerful animal, which usually no man could handle, if it were disposed to be vicious, will give no trouble. The very best rule, therefore, which we would lay down for the management of the horse, is gentleness and good sense on the part of the driver. Bad drivers make bad horses usually.

BUDDING.—Budding is a very simple operation, which can be done at any time when the bark "peels" readily and the buds are sufficiently ripened—say from the middle of July to the last of September. Take a well-developed single bud, cut off the leaf, leaving enough of the stalk to take hold of when inserting the bud. With a sharp knife cut off the bud, with a thin slice of bark and wood, commencing, say a third of an inch above the bud and ending the cut about as far below it, so that the whole forms a straight, smooth cut. Then make a cross-cut through the bark of the stalk in a smooth place, and also a longitudinal one, so that the whole has the shape of a Roman cross about an inch long. Now raise the bark on the stalk with a knife or with an ivory, and push down the bud under the bark until the upper end is even with the cross cut of the stock. Now wrap the whole firmly and smoothly with basswood bark or woolen thread, leaving the bud out to prevent smothering, but closing all the bark tightly below and above. In about two weeks the bandage may be taken off, and if the bud is fresh and green, it has taken, and the stalk should be cut off an inch above it next Spring and only the bud allowed to grow.

HENS THAT EAT EGGS.—The best way to break hens of egg-eating is to break their necks, and restock with birds that have not acquired the habit. Fowls that are expert in egg eating first attack the shell with their bill. If it is a thin shell a few strokes will break it, and the rest is an easy job. If, however, the shell a thick one, they generally fail to break it with their beaks; they then begin to scratch in the nest, and with their feet throw the egg against the hard side of the box until it is broken. First of all make hens lay hard-shelled eggs—so hard that they can not be readily broken by a hen's bill. This can be done by feeding freely with slacked lime, ground or broken bones, oyster shells, etc. To prevent breaking against the sides of the box the nests should be high and lined upon the sides with cushions filled with hay or other soft material. Their only chance then is that they may throw two eggs forcibly against each other. To prevent this, take the nest egg away and gather the eggs several times a day. It is a good plan to leave a few china eggs near the nest for them to work at, which will make their bills so sore that they will strike the real eggs with less force.

LOOK TO YOUR BUTTER.—Reference is not made to your goat, but to the unctuous substance obtained by churning cream. A Cincinnati firm, the "Cincinnati Facing Company," is engaged in manufacturing a powdered soapstone which finds a ready sale in supplying legitimate demands, but now the farm- and butter-packers are using it to adulterate their butter. The soapstone is white and perfectly tasteless, and is sold at twenty dollars per ton. From six to eight pounds can be mixed in every tub of butter in such a manner as to render detection impossible. This greatly increases the weight, but does not affect the bulk very much. This increase of six or eight pounds in every package occurred, it was noticed, only in Western butter, but the most experienced buyers were unable to detect any foreign substance in this "heavy weight" article, and relinquished the problem as a mystery. Recently, however, a prominent dealer discovered the fraud. In view of the above facts it would be well for families to give their milkman a rest and look after their butter for a while.

A DISCOVERY ABOUT CORN.—An exchange tells of a man who plants, two or three weeks after the crop is planted, a new hill of corn every fifteenth row each way. And this is the reason: If the weather becomes dry after the filling time, the silk and tassels both become dry and dead. In this condition, if it should become seasonable, the silk revives and renews its growth, but the tassels do not recover. Then for want of pollen, the new silk is unable to fill the office for which it was designed. The pollen from the replanted corn is then ready to supply pollen, and the filling is completed. He says nearly all the abortive ears so common in corn crops, are caused by the want of pollen, and, he has known ears to double their size in this filling.

IN plowing it is never a good plan to turn up a mass of crude earth of several inches in depth, never before exposed to the sun-light and air. It will unless heavy manuring is given as a top dressing, result in loss. In deepening a soil it is better to plow up an additional inch each year.

THE BEST soil for wheat is a rich limestone clay loam well plowed and harrowed and made fine. Wheat needs lime to stiffen the straw and give the berry a clear, clean, bright look, and the lime opens, lightens, and warms the soil.

BLEEDING at the nose can be stopped by vigorous action of the jaws, as it in progress of mastication. In the case of a child a wad of paper should be placed in the mouth and the child instructed to chew hard. It is the motion of the jaw that stops the flow of blood.

DOMESTIC.

PETROLEUM FOR RUSTIC WORK.—Here is room for great improvement. We see on every hand handsome rustic work falling to decay and becoming distorted by age. It is commonly made of a kind of wood which does not last long. Soak it thoroughly with crude petroleum when new, and it will remain unchanged indefinitely. A rustic summer-house on a shaded part of our grounds would have been unusually exposed to dampness and decay had it not been prevented, a dozen years ago, by petroleum. The peculiar brown color imparted by a mixture of the heavy oil remains unchanged; and a lattice-work of pine lath, a fourth of an inch thick, fully exposed to dampness and weather, is as sound and unworn as ever. The oil is now so cheap that there is no excuse for omitting its application, and it may be rapidly and easily brushed over the surface and sunk into the pores with a whitewash brush. Apply it heavily.

BEEF STEWED WITH SNAP BEANS.—Take four pounds of rather fat brisket, two finely-chopped onions, a tablespoonful of salt half a teaspoonful of white pepper, as much cayenne pepper as you can take on the point of a penknife six cloves and a quart of water; have the water boiling before putting in your beef and seasoning; let it come to a boil after putting them in, then set it back on the stove to simmer for three hours, skimming occasionally; keep your pot closely covered, and be careful not to let it stop stewing; string and split lengthwise cross the seed two quarts of beans; put them in with your beef, adding a tablespoonful of sugar and a gill of vinegar, and let them boil for half an hour.

DIPLOMATIC PUDDING.—Decorate a plain mould with a lining with currants and pistachio nuts, and fill the outer part with jelly; when the jelly is set remove the lining by putting a little warm water in it; make a custard with a pint of milk and four yolks of eggs, flavor the milk with vanilla, add half an ounce of isinglass, stir it into the custard when hot; break up one or two sponge cakes and macaroons, cut up a few dried fruits, put a layer of each until the mould is full, pour in the custard, leave it in a cool place until wanted, then dip the mould into tepid water a second, turn it out on a cold dish, and serve.

Not a Beverage.

"They are not a beverage, but a medicine, with curative properties of the highest degree, containing no poor whiskey or poisonous drugs. They do not tear down an already debilitated system, but build it up. One bottle contains more hops, that is, more real strength, than a barrel of ordinary beer. Every druggist in Rochester sells them, and the physicians prescribe them.—*Evening Express* on Hop Bitters.

UNINFLAMMABLE FABRICS.—Many substances are known which will render even the thinnest wearing fabrics uninflammable, chloride, sulphate and phosphate of ammnium, alum, and many others salts have been proposed, but neutral tungstate of sodium mixed with three per cent. of phosphate of sodium is better than anything else. Those salts afford perfect protection to the fabrics, and, unlike most others do not render them harsh. They are inexpensive without action on colors, and the solution keeps well. The solution should contain twenty per cent. of the mixed salts.

CHICKEN MAYONNAISE.—Cut up some chickens and fry them nicely in butter. Let them get cold, then trim into good shape and put them in a covered dish with salt, pepper, oil and vinegar as for salad; add a few pieces of onion and a little parsley. Let them stand thus two or three hours. Then drain the pieces of chicken, place them on the lettuce in your salad dish, and spread a nice mayonnaise dressing over all. Some of the chicken when fried can be saved for the tomato stuffing.

COFFEE ICE PUDDING.—Pound two ounces of freshly-roasted coffee in a mortar, just enough to crush the berries without reducing them to powder. Put them into a pint of milk with six ounces of loaf-sugar, let it boil, then leave it to get cold, strain it on the yolks of six eggs in a double sauce-pan and stir on the fire till the custard thickens. When quite cold, work into it a gill and a half of cream whipped to a froth. Freeze the mixture in the ice-pot, then fill a plain ice-mould with it, and lay it in ice till the time of serving.

USEFUL HINTS.—The white of an egg a piece of alum about the size of a walnut has been stewed until it forms a jelly is a capital remedy for sprains. It should be laid over the sprain on a piece of lint, and be changed as often as it becomes dry. A lump of fresh quicklime the size of a walnut dropped into a pint of water and allowed to stand all night, the water being then poured off from the sediment, and mixed with a quarter of a pint of the best vinegar, forms a good wash for scurf in the head. It is to be applied to the roots of the hair.

It takes but one trial to show the purity and merit of Dobbins' Electric Soap, (made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia.) For your own interest give it that one trial. All grocers keep it.

A STUFFED BEEFSTEAK.—Prepare a dressing of bread, scalded soft, and mixed with plenty of butter and a little pepper and salt. Lay it upon one side of a round of steak, cover with the other, and baste it down with needle and thread. Salt and pepper the outside of the steak, and place in a dripping pan with half an inch of water. When baked brown on one side turn and bake the other.

SAUCE PIQUANTE FOR FISH.—Make a brown sauce by frying a chopped onion in a little butter, adding a large teaspoonful of flour and a tumbler of stock. Simmer a little, strain, and put in a teaspoonful of vinegar, one of vinegar, one of chopped cucumber pickle and one of capers.

DISH FOR LUNCHEON.—Take pieces of cold meats of any kind, chop fine; season with pepper and salt, just a little onion; break over the meat two or three eggs; add a small piece of butter; stir all together; pour it upon nicely buttered toast; serve hot; garnish with parsley.

GUMBO.—Take a nice fat chicken, cut up and put into a pan, and when fried brown, put in two quarts of finely sliced okra, four large tomatoes and two onions, peeled and chopped fine. Keep covered with water, and have the kettle tightly closed.

"Ah, how well do I remember—it was in the bleak November." when I caught the Cold that was wearing me surely and swiftly away; but I heard of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup; took it, and am as well as ever.

HUMOROUS.

A DASHING young fellow was recently very attentive to a young lady who did not secretly favor his attentions, and who is blessed with an observing little brother of only a few summers growth. The lady's admirer was visiting her a few days ago, when the little chap broke into their presence, and, mounting the dashing young man's knee, said: "Haven't you got a fine room?" "Oh, yes," proudly replied the dashing young fellow, whose vanity was evidently touched by the remark. Seeing, as he thought, in the circumstance an opportunity to make a favorable impression on the sister, he gave his moustache an extra twist and reiterated his reply with emphasis: "Oh, yes, a *very* fine room." "I thought so," said the young hopeful, musingly. "But what made you think so?" said the young lady's admirer, his curiosity by this time fully aroused, "Because," was the crushing reply, "sister Mag said your room was better than your company."

"I SAY, Cap'n," cried a keen-eyed man, as he landed from a steamer at Natchez, "I say, Cap'n, these here arn't all. I have left somethin' on board, that's a fact."

"Them's all the plunder you brought on board, anyhow," answered the commanding officer.

"Wal, I see now; I grant it is all O. K. accordin' to the list; boxes, three chests, two band-boxes and portmanty; two hams, one part cut; three ropes of inyens and a tea-kettle. But see, Cap'n, I'm dubersome; I feel there's somethin' short tho' I've counted 'em nine times over, and never took my eyes off um while on the craft; there's somethin' not right, somehow."

"Wal, stranger, time's up; them's all I knows on; so jest fetch your wife and five children out of the cabin, 'cos I'm goin' to put off."

"Them's um! Darn it, them's um! I know'd I'd forgot somethin'!"

"It's growing in right rapidly,
My head can now be seen
Like other heads, in silken locks,
Thanks to my CARBOLINE."

A STRANGER in Bodie one day last week, in eating a plate of hash at a restaurant, being very hungry, unguardedly neglected to chew it well, and swallowed a large coat button. They doctored him for the pneumonia three days before he was able to explain. Then, they fed him a big button-hole tied to a string and fished it out in no time. He screens all his hash very carefully through a cane-bottomed chair now before he eats it.

"WELL, Father Brown, how did you like the sermon yesterday?" asked a young preacher. "Ye see parson," was the reply, "I haven't a fair chance at them sermons of yours. I'm an old man, now, and have to set pretty well back by the stove; and there's old Miss Smithie, Widdor Taff 'n Rylan's darter's in Nabby 'n all the rest setting in front of me with their mouths wide open a swallerin down all the best of the sermon, 'n what gets down to me is putty poor stuff, parson, putty poor stuff."

A WOMAN employed about the house by a lady recently brought her mistress a letter from her husband and asked her to read it for her. She did so, and at the bottom of the page, below the signature, she saw a number of little scratch marks resembling bird tracks. "Why, Alice," asked she, "what on earth are these?" pointing to the stars, or scratches, or crosses, of which there were forty or fifty. Alice answered, shyly; "Them's kisses."

A LITTLE boy, four years old, having often been told that it was wrong to ask for anything at the table, was down at dessert. After waiting patiently for some time, without being noticed he exclaimed: "Mamma, please, may I have an orange if I don't ask for it?" "Yes, dear," was the reply. But, after a considerable interval, the little fellow, not getting his orange, again addressed his mother with: "Please, mamma, I'm not asking for an orange." This time he was duly rewarded.

VEGETINE.—The great success of the Vegetine as a cleanser and purifier of the blood is shown beyond a doubt by the great numbers who have taken it and received immediate relief, with such remarkable cures.

You may dress a bad habit in the costliest broadcloth and endow it with all possible graces and fascinations, it is only a bad habit nevertheless. The French have a proverb, "Wash a dog comb a dog, still a dog is but a dog."

IT is a bad rule to blame your fortune rather than yourself, when matters go ill with you. "If your sword is too short," said the wise Roman, "you can make it long enough by taking a step forward." The Italians say also, "A good knight is never at a loss for a lance."

IF you are determined to do a certain thing the worst excuse seems better than no excuse at all. In Madrid they put this fact into the pithy sentence: "If you want to flog your dog say he ate the poker."

BISHOP (reproving his delinquent Page) "Wretched boy! Why is it that sees and hears all we do and before whom even I am but as a crushed worm?" Page: "The missus, My Lord."

NOBODY knows better than he who has tried it that from saying to doing is a long stretch. If saying good things instead of doing them were a saving grace the worst of us would easily get to heaven.

WE should have thought of this a few days earlier, but a man can't eat a peach without feeling down in the mouth.

THE best church bells are those who make no noise during the service.

AN undertaker gets his living where another man dies.

"Made New Again."

ST. CATHARINES, Ont.

R. V. Pierce, M. D.:

I have used your Favorite Prescription, Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets, for the last three months and find myself—(what shall I say)—"*made new again*," are the only words that express it. I was reduced to a skeleton, could not walk across the floor without fainting, could keep nothing in the shape of food on my stomach. Myself and friends had given up all hope, my immediate death seemed certain. I can never be too thankful to those who recommended your medicines, for I now live (to the surprise of every body) and am able to do my own work. I desire to make this statement in order that those suffering may not despair until they have given your remedies a trial.

Yours resp'y
Mrs. WM. D. RYCKMAN.

CLERGYMEN, Bankers, Book-keepers, Editors and others that lead sedentary lives, will find much relief from Headaches, nervousness and Constipation engendered from want of exercise, by taking Simmons' Liver Regulator It is a harmless vegetable compound, and numbers who have tried it will confidently assert that it is the best remedy that can be used. It expels the poisonous humors of the blood, cleanses the liver, restores the kidneys to healthy action and drives out the despondency and gloom of ill health. The patient soon feels as if he had taken a new lease of life, and is overjoyed to find the depressed feeling dissipated, the costive habits corrected and new streams of health coursing through his veins.

"Simmons' Liver Regulator is a very valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Torpid Liver, Constipation, Piles and such like diseases.

"W. S. Holt, President of S. W. R. R. Co., of Georgia."

"HELLO, Billy," shouted a youngster in clean linen Knickerbockers to his friend of the gutter. "Ain't you running for picnics this year?" "Haven't been nominated for any yet. But my letter of acceptance is ready." "Come along with me then; my ticket holds two," and half a tub extra of lemonade had to be stirred up.

A YOUNG ragamuffin, on being asked what was meant by conscience, replied: "A thing a gentleman hasn't got who, when a boy finds his purse and gives it back to him, doesn't give the boy tenpence."

"LIZA JANE! Liza Jane!" said the old lady; "you take in every stitch of that washin' to-night for I see by the paper that there's three delegates at large in this parish."

"IF Jones undertakes to pull my ears," said a loud-mouthed fellow on a street corner, "he will just have his hands full." The crowd looked at the man's ears and smiled.

Profitable Patients.

The most wonderful and marvelous success in cases where persons are sick or wasting away from a condition of miserableness, that no one knows what ails them, (profitable patients for doctors,) is obtained by the use of Hop Bitters. They begin to cure from the first dose and keep it up until perfect health and strength is restored. Whoever is afflicted in this way need not suffer, when they can get Hop Bitters. —*Cincinnati Star.*

THE London *Spectator* asks: "Can anybody suggest a stiff bit of work for English capitalists to do?" O yes. Let them embark in the laundry business. Starching shirt bosoms and collars is pretty stiff work.

"WOULD you like to wash your hands before dinner?" asked the host, pointing to the conveniences.

"No, certainly not," responded the guest. "Great Scott, man! do you suppose I eat with my fingers?"

A LADY inquiring as to the best way of marking table-linen, the Chicago Tribune replies: "Blackberry pie is our choice, although a baby with a gravy dish is highly esteemed by many."

IT is sad to think that so many well-meaning and naturally joyous spirits are compelled to go through life without owning a steam yacht.

LOVE pleases more than marriage, for the reason that romance is more interesting than history.

THE Princess Louis is said to be unable to sleep. The poor lady must go to church occasionally.

THIS is a world of strange contradictions; one woman is unhappy because she isn't married, another because she is.

COULD not the doctor's fee be justly called ill-gotten gains?

ILLEGAL kissing on the high seas must be muzzled by the strong arm of the law.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Consulting Physician to the World's Dispensary and Invalid's Hotel, of Buffalo, N. Y., has resigned his seat in Congress, that he may hereafter devote his whole time and attention to those applying to the World's Dispensary Medical Association for the treatment of Chronic Diseases.

EVERTON TAFFY.—Put one pound of powdered loaf sugar and one teacupful of water into a brass pan; beat one quarter of a pound of butter to cream; when the sugar is dissolved add the butter, and keep stirring the mixture over the the fire until it sets, when a little is poured on the buttered dish. Just before it is done, add six drops of essence of lemon. Butter a tin, pour on the mixture and when cool it will easily separate from the dish.

LIVER HASH.—This hash is delicate and appetizing, and nice as a change from the liver and bacon known to all cooks. Boil the liver until thoroughly tender—there must not be even a suspicion of hardness about it. Then mince it finely with a chopping knife. Heat the mince very hot in a sauce or roux of butter and browned flour. The seasoning is pepper, salt, a dash of lemon or a little piquant sauce, such as mushroom catsup.

To keep insects out of bird cages tie up a little sulphur in a silk bag and suspend it in the cage. For mocking birds this is essential to their health, and the sulphur will keep all the red ants and other insects from the cages of all kinds of birds. Red ants will never be found in a closet or drawer if a small bag of sulphur be kept constantly in these places.

THE following remedy is said, on good authority, to greatly alleviate whooping cough, and if applied in the earlier stage will modify it so that the patient will suffer no more than an ordinary cough. Evaporate slowly over the gas or a spirit lamp a weak solution of carbolic acid in the room (closed) where the child who already has the cough, or who may have been exposed to it, is at play or asleep, for half an hour twice a day, while any symptoms of whooping remain.

WHEN you drive a nail into a wall, clothes press or closet, to hang things on, drive it through a spool up to the head.

The Doctor Told Me

to take a blue pill, but I didn't, for I had already been poisoned twice by mercury. The druggist told me to try Kidney-Wort, and I did. It was just the thing for my biliousness and constipation, and I now am as well as ever.—*Advocate.*

Those answering an advertisement will confer a favor upon the advertiser and the publisher by stating that they saw the advertisement in this journal (naming the paper

Vegetine.

More to Me than Gold.

WALPOLE, Mass., March 7, 1880.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

I wish to inform you what Vegetine has done for me. I have been troubled with Erysipelas Humor for more than 30 years in my limbs and other parts of my body, and have been a great sufferer. I commenced taking Vegetine one year ago last August and can truly say it has done more for me than any other medicine. I seem to be perfectly free from this humor and can recommend it to every one. Would not be without this medicine—'tis more to me than gold—and I feel it will prove a blessing to others as it has to me.

Yours, most respectfully,
MRS. DAVID CLARK.

J. BENTLEY, M.D., says:

It has done more good than all medical treatment.

NEWMARKET, Ont., Feb. 9, 1880.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.:

Sir—I have sold during the past year a considerable quantity of your Vegetine, and I believe, in all cases it has given satisfaction. In one case, a delicate young lady of about 17 years was much benefited by its use. Her parents informed me that it had done her more good than all the medical treatment to which she had previously been subjected.

Yours, respectfully,
J. BENTLEY, M. D.

Loudly in its Praise.

TORONTO, Ont., March 8, 1880.

H. R. STEVENS, Boston:

Dear Sir—Considering the short time that Vegetine has been before the public here, it sells well as a blood purifier, and for troubles arising from a sluggish or torpid liver, it is a first-class medicine. Our customers speak loudly in its praise.

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
Cor. Queen and Elizabeth Streets.

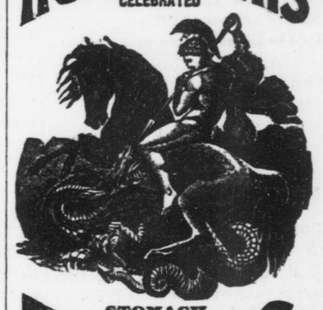
Vegetine.

PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

Dr. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS



The accumulated evidence of nearly thirty years show that the Bitters is a certain remedy for malarial disease, as well as its surest preventive; that it eradicates dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint and nervousness, counteracts a tendency to gout, rheumatism, urinary and uterine disorders, that it imparts vigor to the feeble, and cheers the mind while it invigorates the body.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

HOP BITTERS.

(A Medicine, not a Drink,)

CONTAINS

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION.

AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

$1000 IN GOLD.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. **Take no Other.**

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

All above sold by druggists.
Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

SAPONIFIER

Is the Old Reliable Concentrated Lye for FAMILY SOAP MAKING. Directions accompany each can for making **Hard, Soft** and **Toilet Soap** quickly It is full weight and strength.

ASK FOR SAPONIFIER,

AND TAKE NO OTHER.

PENN'A SALT MANUF'G CO., PHILA'DA

181

3 MONTHS ON TRIAL for 3 three-cent stamps: THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL, Hagerstown, Md

GET RICH selling our Rubber Stamps and Music. Samples free. Cook & Bissell, Cleveland, O.

Book Agents! Mail us a Postal with your address. It will pay you. A. GORTON & CO., 531 Commerce St., Phila. Pa.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Me.

KIDNEY-WORT

The Only Remedy

That Acts at the Same Time on

The Liver, The Bowels and The Kidneys.

This combined action gives it wonderful power to cure all diseases.

Why Are We Sick?

Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT WILL CURE

Biliousness, Piles, Constipation, Kidney Complaints and Diseases, Weaknesses and Nervous Disorders.

By causing free action of these organs and restoring their power to throw off disease.

Why Suffer Billous pains and aches?
Why tormented with Piles, Constipation?
Why frightened over disordered Kidneys?
Why endure nervous or sick headaches?
Why have sleepless nights?

Use **KIDNEY WORT** *and rejoice in health. It is a dry, vegetable compound and* **One package will make six qts of Medicine.** *Get it of your Druggist, he will order it for you. Price, $1.00.*

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.
(Will send post paid.)

The Best Music Books.

3 **WELCOME CHORUS.** ($1.00). By W. S. Tilden, for High Schools. Just out. **SONG BELLS** (50 cts.) By L. O Emerson. Just out; for Common Schools. **White Robes.** (30 cts.) for Sunday Schools.

PARLOR ORGAN INSTRUCTION BOOK ($1.50). By A. N. Johnson, is out of sight ahead of any others in teaching beginners on Reed Organ, both secular and sacred music, Sunday School, Temperance, Gospel and Hymn music. All teachers take to it at once.

CHOIRS AND SINGING CLASSES

3 will not forget our three superior books: **Voice of Worship** ($), by L. O Emerson; **Temple** ($1), by W. O. Perkins, and **Method for Singing Classes.** (60 cents), by A. N Johnson.

CHOIRS will find no better Anthem Books than our new

3 AMERICAN ANTHEM BOOK (1.25), by Johnson, Tenney and Abbey, or EMERSON'S ANTHEM BOOK ($1.25). by L. O. Emerson, or ANTHEM HARP ($1 25), by W. O. Perkins.

TEMPERANCE PEOPLE will be sure to use

3 TEMPERANCE JEWELS (35 cts.), by Tenney & Hoffman; or TEMPERANCE LIGHT (35c.), by Hugg & Services; or HULL'S TEMPERANCE GLEE BOOK, (40 cts).

Specimen copies of any book mailed for above prices.

Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston,
J. E. DITSON, & CO.,
1228 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

OPERA CLASSES,

Microscopes, Thermometers, Eye Glasses, Spectacles, Barometers *at Greatly Reduced Prices.*

R. & J. BECK,

Manufacturing Opticians, Philadelphia. Send 3 stamps for illustrated Catalogue of 144 pages, and mention this paper.

$1.00 Full particulars and specimen Free. **FOR** F. TRIFET, 27 School St., Boston, Mass. **50c.**

ELGIN WATCHES

All styles. Gold, Silver and Nickel. $6 to $150. Chains, etc., sent C. O. D. to be examined. Write for Catalogue to "STANDARD AMERICAN WATCH O., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAN MAKE $5 PER DAY

Selling our new

Platform Family Scale

Weighs accurately up to 25 lbs. Its handsome appearance sells it at sight to housekeepers. Retail price $2 Other family Scales weighing 25 lbs. cannot be bought for less than $5. A regular **Boom for Agents.** Exclusive territory given. Terms and rapid sales sure to all agents. Send for particulars. DOMESTIC SCALE CO., 187 W. 5th Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ALLEN'S Brain Food cures Nervous Debility and Weakness of Generative Organs, $1—all druggists. Send for Circular to Allen's Pharmacy, 413 First Ave., N. Y.

1881. FREE. 1881.

The ILLUSTRATED "GOLDEN PRIZE" for 1881 is now ready. This elegant book contains about 200 fine engravings. A specimen copy will be sent free to any one in the United States on receipt of a three-cent stamp to prepay postage on the book. Agents wanted. Address

F. GLEASON & CO.,
46 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

ALL PERSONS Wanting Employment in Mercantile Houses, Hotels, Stores, Offices, etc., and Teachers desiring School engagements, call or address with stamp, MANHATTAN AGENCY, 1328 Broadway, New York City.

GEORGE ACHELIS,

West Chester, Chester County, Pa.,

Has always a full line of NURSERY STOCK on hand. Specialties for this Fall: **Fine Crab Apples, Apple, Peach** and **Cherry Trees. Hedge Plants** in large and small quantities. Correspondence solicited.

THE BONANZA FOR BOOK-AGENTS IS selling our two Splendidly Illustrated Books. Life of **GEN. HANCOCK,** by long friend, Hon. JOHN W. FORNEY (an author of national fame), highly endorsed by **General Hancock,** the party leaders and the press. Also, Life of **GEN. GARFIELD,** by his comrade-in-arms and personal friend, Gen. J. S. BRISBIN (an author of wide celebrity), also strongly endorsed. **Both official** and immensely popular. Selling over 20,000 a week! Agents making **$10 a day!** Outfits **50c.** each. For best books and terms, address quick,

HUBBARD BROS., 723 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

MAKE HENS LAY

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, one teaspoon to one pint of food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Me.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF ETIQUETTE AND BUSINESS

This is the cheapest and only complete and reliable work on Etiquette and Business and Social Forms. It tells how to perform all the various duties of life, and how to appear to the best advantage on all occasions.

AGENTS WANTED.—Send for circulars containing a full description of the work and extra terms to Agents. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

KIDNEY DISEASES, CONSTIPATION AND PILES.

are quickly and surely cured by the use of **KIDNEY-WORT.** This new and wonderful remedy which is having such an immense sale in all parts of the country, works on natural principles. It restores strength and tone to the diseased organs, and through them cleanses the system of accumulated and poisonous humors. Kidney diseases of thirty years standing have been cured, also Piles, Constipation, Rheumatism, &c., which have distressed the victims for years. We have volumes of testimony of its wonderful curative power. No longer use Alcholic Bitters, which do more harm than good, or drastic pills, but use natures remedy, **KIDNEY-WORT,** and health will be quickly regained. **Get it of your Druggist, Price, $1.**
(Will send post paid.) WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Prop'rs, Burlington, Vt.

WOMAN

The remedial management of those diseases peculiar to women has afforded a large experience at the World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, in adapting remedies for their cure. Many thousands of cases have annually been treated. **Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription** is the result of this extended experience, and has become justly celebrated for its many and remarkable cures of all those chronic diseases and

WEAKNESSES PECULIAR TO FEMALES.

Favorite Prescription is a powerful Restorative Tonic to the entire system. It is a nervine of unsurpassed efficacy, and while it quiets nervous irritation, it strengthens the enfeebled nervous system, thereby restoring it to healthful vigor. The following diseases are among those in which the Favorite Prescription has worked cures as if by magic, and with a certainty never before attained, viz: **Leucorrhœa; excessive flowing; painful menstruation; unnatural suppression; weak back; prolapsus, or falling of the uterus; anteversion; retroversion; bearing-down sensation; chronic congestion, inflammation, and ulceration; internal heat; nervous depression; nervous and sick headache; debility and barrenness, or sterility,** when not caused by stricture of the neck of the womb. When the latter condition exists, we can, by other means, readily remove the **impediment to the bearing of offspring** (see Invalids' Guide Book, sent for one stamp, or the Medical Adviser).

Favorite Prescription is sold under a **positive